

Another View of the Civil Rights Movement



Lt. D.H. Lackey fingerprinting Rosa Parks

**As Remembered by
Drue H. Lackey**

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Chief Drue Lackey

Author's Background

Drue H. Lackey served in the United States Marine Corp from 1942 to 1946. He served 25 months in the South Pacific.

His police career began in March 1948. The police recruit school was held at Maxwell Air Force Base. The class started with 40 recruits, but only 33 graduated, as it was a very intense training program.

Lackey attended the Institute of Applied Science in Chicago in 1951, which braced exhaustive studies in fingerprinting, firearms identification, modus operandi, and the identification of handwriting. He was awarded a diploma in Scientific Crime Detection.

In 1952, he was promoted to Sergeant. In 1953 he attended the FBI National Academy at

Washington, DC and Quantico, Virginia. In 1955 he was promoted to Lieutenant, and then to Captain in 1960. Lackey attended Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois from 1961 to 1962 and was awarded a diploma in Police Administration. He was promoted to Assistant Chief in 1962 and was placed in charge of all the outside field forces. He was promoted to Police Chief in 1967.

A graduate of Jones Law School with a L.L.B. degree in 1968, Lackey retired from the Montgomery Police Department as Chief of Police in 1970. At that time, he opened a private investigation agency, which he sold in 1973. Lackey began working for the Alabama State Board of Pharmacy as an investigator, retiring in 2003 after 30 years of service.

Lackey married the former Patsy Ruth Johnston on March 21, 1947. They have three sons and one daughter.

Lackey is a member of Frazer Memorial Methodist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, where he has served as a lay minister. He has also served in the prison ministry, is in charge of coordinating the ushers and has participated in numerous other activities in the church.

A lifetime member of the Alabama Peace Officers' Association and the Fraternal Order of Police, Lackey is also a member of the FBI National Academy and the Marine Corps League.

Dedication

I dedicate this book to my loving wife, Pat, who stood by me and had to raise our four children almost by herself due to the long hours I worked.

To all of the Police Officers and Police Reserve who worked long hours and endured verbal and physical abuse: you saved the City of Montgomery from riots, burnings, looting, violence and deaths. All of you deserve the Medal of Honor. I am proud to have worked with such an outstanding group. You stood tall and handled your job with professionalism in protecting the lives and property of this City. This will be the only reward you will receive knowing that you did your job and did it well.

To all the Mayors and City Commissioners
who served during these tumult times, in your
dedication and devotion to duty you helped save our
city from chaos.

To all the people, both White and Black who
helped us in keeping law and order during these
difficult times, many thanks.

Introduction

I am writing this book because people need to know the Police Officers' side of the Civil Rights Movement.

This movement was more than about "civil rights". It was designed to intimidate and demoralize the police in this country and cause chaos in our cities and states.

The Civil Rights Movement actually began on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a City Lines bus to a White person. This began the bus boycott on December 5, 1955, and lasted for 381 days. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled the bus segregation laws of the state and cities were unconstitutional, thus ending the bus boycott.

The Civil Rights Movement spread throughout this country, causing riots, burning, looting, deaths, and chaos in many cities. The Police took a lot of physical and verbal abuse from these protesters. They did their job in a professional manner and saved this country from chaos and the Communist Party getting a foothold on this country.

This movement was being partially financed by the Communist Party and they had many people in key positions in the movement who were calling the shots. The Police received this information through their intelligence units and the FBI.

The Police took a "bum rap" from some of the liberal media. If there was a large scale confrontation between the Police and the people breaking the law, the media usually reported in one of two ways. Either the Police used "excessive force"

or they let the situation get out of hand. Any force used to prevent the situation from getting out of hand was called "excessive force". If the Police arrived in large enough numbers to squelch disorder without the need for force, then sending in so many officers was called "overreacting". If an incident involved a White police officer and a Black criminal, the media called it "police brutality" or "racial profiling", and usually did not check out the facts.

This book will reveal the many problems police officers faced in Montgomery and other parts of the county during the Civil Rights Movement.

There were many people fooled by Martin Luther King, Jr., and his so-called "non-violent movement".

Foreword

I want to tell the other side of the story about what happened in Montgomery, Alabama during the civil disobedience demonstrations.

The people involved in these demonstrations had no respect for the Police or the City of Montgomery. They marched and took over our streets in violation of our laws. When police officers would stop them, they would shout obscenities and try to intimidate the officers. However, the officers stood tall and acted in a professional manner. We were putting in long hours to protect the lives and property of Montgomery.

Montgomery was a powder keg, and the least little spark could have set off a blood bath. The police were on the alert and prevented many incidents from taking place.

When the Civil Rights demonstrations began, Commissioner L. B. Sullivan put me in charge of all the outside activities. I was Assistant Chief at the time. The Chief of Police was Marvin Stanley.

I went to Birmingham to see how they were handling the marchers and demonstrations. I witnessed the use of fire hoses and dogs to break up the marchers. When I saw this, I decided we did not want to use these tactics. I also went to Selma and observed how they were handling the situation. After observing these two cities, I mapped out a plan for us to follow.

The plan was basically to use only the force necessary to protect the lives and property of the City. We would respect everyone and enforce our laws fairly and justly. I know all of this is easier said than done, but you must remember, police officers

are human. We tried to adhere to this plan, but I admit we all made mistakes at times.

I am proud of the part I played in it and would like to commend all of the officers of the Montgomery Police Department and Police Reserves for their dedication and devotion to duty to make Montgomery a safer place to live.

The Police

I feel the foundation of this great nation has been seriously challenged in a variety of ways and had it not been for the dedicated and professional way in which these challenges have been met by law enforcement officers on all levels, there would have been a breakdown in law and order with far-reaching implications. The challenges facing law

enforcement is growing larger due to terrorist activity and crimes of violence.

It has become increasingly hazardous and difficult to serve the American public in the uniform of a law enforcement officer. We expect him to show the composure of the clergyman and the knowledge of an appellate judge, and if he fails he is condemned or scorned in a manner never inflicted on any other public servant.

Vigorous law enforcement is needed to cope with the crime and violence in this country. It cannot be achieved if the arresting officers are required to make an apologetic approach to every law violator, killer, rapist, robber and thug roaming the street. If the rule of law is to prevail, the law must be enforced. We are asking our police to operate under

an honor system in dealing with an element of our society that has no honor.

Certainly, arresting officers cannot be permitted to resort to illegal tactics themselves but they must be allowed to perform their duty with confidence and with assurance that they have the support of the public, the government at all levels and the courts. If we do not support our law enforcement officers in doing their job, then the thugs will take over our streets.

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My View of the Civil Rights Movement

Dr. Martin Luther King originated the twin ideas of "non-violent protest" and "civil disobedience" during the Civil Rights Movement. Non-violence, as practiced by Dr. King, meant that civil rights advocates may break the law without moral blame. Dr. King stated that if a man believes a law unjust, or if he wishes to violate a just law in order to bring a condition of claimed social injustice to the attention of the public, he may break such laws. This philosophy was the root of all sit-ins, lie-ins, mass demonstrations, looting, burnings, and all the other offenses against the community that have been committed in the name of "Civil Rights".

In effect, Dr. King was endorsing breaking of any law and this is an open invitation to law breaking

by anyone who chooses to do so. The late Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter once said,

"If a man can be allowed to determine for himself what is law, then every man can. That means first chaos, then tyranny."

Dr. King and those who followed his philosophy led the way to violence that took place in many cities throughout this country.

We know that Communists were in the Civil Rights Movement. There were pamphlets, leaflets, and newspapers with the underlying theme: The true champions of the Negro people are the Communist party and the Soviet Union. Their goal in the movement was to provoke bloody racial strife.

H. Rap Brown was freely quoted in the Public Press, and on television in a speech, which was made from a Washington, DC Episcopal Church,

"We will make the Viet Cong look like Sunday school teachers, violence is necessary. Get your guns and burn this town."

He went on to say,

"If America don't come around we're going to burn America down, Brother. We're going to burn it if we don't get our share of it."

Stokely Carmichael and other adherents and advocates of the Communists inspired the "Black Power Movement", and visited Moscow, Hanoi and other Communist countries at will, and in violation of federal laws were never arrested. Yet he continued to preach violence in this country. I ask you, when did rioting, burning, looting of stores, stealing merchandise, sniping and murder become a civil right?

Martin Luther King was the most notorious advocate of "Civil Disobedience" in this country. He precipitated violence wherever he went, while falsely professing to oppose violence. He proclaimed by radio and television the night before he was shot that he would only obey those laws and court decrees of which he approved and would contemptuously disregard and violate those of which he did not approve.

Whenever police officers were sent to stop the violence that King's followers caused, King would scream "police brutality". It was a simple two-step process: 1) King would provoke riots by his comments; and 2) when the police came to stop the ensuing violence, his followers would resist and then blame the injuries on the police. King's methodology was very similar to what Fidel Castro used initially to

take control of Cuba. In a memorandum circulated in Cuba before the Communist Revolution, the first point in the formula was to "discredit the police" in every way by causing incidents which lead to arrest and then charge "police brutality". This is the same program that was being carried out by Martin Luther King, Jr. in the United States.

There is no doubt there were some unjust laws and injustices in this country, but the end does not always justify the means. Where would we be if everyone picked and chose only the laws they wanted to obey?

I believe King's tactics and preachments during the Civil Rights movement in this country has been the main cause of the increase in crime and violence to the present day. We are living in fear and barring our doors for fear of robbery, burglary, rape,

assault and death. This hue and cry of policy brutality has handcuffed the police in doing their job. The thugs have taken over our streets and the people had better wake up and give the police the power and authority to do their jobs. The police must be able to use that force which is reasonable and necessary to make an arrest. Give the streets back to the police and they will stop a lot of the crime and violence. It is as simple as this. Let the police do their job. If not, the thugs will take over and control our streets.

King's Tactics

Let's take a look at some of the happenings in this country due to King's tactics. We start out with a presumptuous statement that a man can break a

law he believes unjust, the doctrine of "Civil Disobedience", and we end up with a riot in which 36 are dead, 895 injured, 4270 arrested (of which 76% had previous criminal records), 209 buildings burned, and 787 buildings damaged, with 15,000 National Guardsmen and 5,000 policemen required to stop the riots. Thousands of guns were stolen from pawnshops, hardware stores, and sporting goods stores. The air was filled with "KILL WHITEY" and "BURN, BABY, BURN" (Los Angeles Riot).

They started out with a so-called "non-violent protest" and they ended up providing a haven for Communists and the worst criminals of the Negro underworld, leading the citizenry into organized violence and mass destruction.

Dr. King spoke of social injustice, but his tactics and his preachments led straight to the Black

Muslim pamphlet circulated in Los Angeles during the height of the riot, which stated simply "RISE UP, AND TAKE WHAT IS RIGHTFULLY YOURS."

Perhaps the most vicious aspect of the challenge to law and order by mass crime arising out of the Civil Rights Movement was the *deliberate effort to destroy the morale of our police force.*

It had reached the point where any criminal, Black or White, who was arrested screamed "police brutality". The cry of police brutality is a *deliberate effort to render law enforcement ineffective.* The police feel that pressure groups have succeeded in preventing them from fully enforcing the law where minority individuals are concerned.

Crime and violence defile human dignity. Dr. King and many of his followers tried to make us believe that no change for the better can come

without violence, burning, looting and illegal tumult of all kinds. Due to the turmoil inspired by King and his friends in the 1966 Chicago riots, where King engaged in his civil rights war, Illinois Congressman Edward Derwinski describe King and his cohorts as "Dr. King's professional riot inciting group".

In the Chicago riot of July 1966, Mayor Richard Daly said the strife was planned by Dr. King and his aides for no other reason than to bring discord to the streets of Chicago. King had spoken to gang members and showed them a film of the Watts riots just before the Chicago riot. This riot was intense, with roving bands of youths, and some adults, who broke windows, stoned police cars, burned, and looted. Two deaths occurred, 100 were injured, and there was extensive property damage. This went on for three nights.

Dr. King never chastised looters, arsonists, or conspirators of violence. He always justified their actions and directly encouraged them. J. H. Jackson, an African-American who was president of the National Baptist Convention at Kansas City, Missouri, stated that King was causing problems all over America and that King's actions were responsible for "designing tactics that led to a fatal riot and the death of Reverend A. O. Wright in Detroit". King often warned of impending riots if his demands were not met. King stated he was "very pleased" with certain victories and riots by the "Black power group".

King told African-Americans that they should not "suppress rage but vent it" so it would cripple the operations of an oppressive society. King practiced the "Big Lie Technique": repeat non-violence over

and over so the public will believe you and then practice violence or the encouraging of violence.

Remember, the Communists are masters of deceit.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, once called King "the world's most notorious liar." He never retracted his statement.



This picture was made the day Martin Luther King was arrested for violating the State of Alabama Boycott Law. *Photo courtesy of Paul Robertson.*

A Look at Martin Luther King, Jr.

On January 5, 1929, a boy by the name of Michael was born in Atlanta, Georgia. His father's name was also Michael King. His father was married to a woman by the name of Alberta.

In 1934, after touring Bethlehem and Jerusalem at the expense of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, King's father proclaimed that he wanted to be called Martin Luther King and that his son, Michael, would be renamed Martin Luther King, Jr. He did this because he admired the work of the protestant reformer in Germany, Dr. Martin Luther, for whom the Lutheran Church was named. Martin Luther King, Sr. and Jr. went by these names during the rest of their lives. There are no records at the

courthouse to show that the names were legally changed.

Martin Luther King, Jr. became the pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955.

The Civil Rights Movement started in Montgomery on December 1, 1955 when Rosa Parks was arrested for violating the bus segregation laws. The bus boycott began on December 5, 1955 and lasted 381 days. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the bus segregation laws were unconstitutional.

On several occasions, King preached that African-Americans should disobey any "unjust laws". Who would decide what is a just or unjust law? Martin Luther King, Jr. apparently decided what laws should and should not be obeyed.

Stokely Carmichael, a militant African-American, voiced an ideology very similar to King's. He stated "to Hell with the law." King felt like he could decide what was legal and what was not. He felt the rules did not really matter, that he only had to obey what he chose to obey. You can see that such a course of action is fraught with danger, for if everyone took it upon himself to break any law that he believed was unjust, it is readily apparent there would be complete chaos in this nation. This is what King set out to do and unfortunately, very few in government positions recognized this. Law enforcement in this country faced many crisis situations due to King's tactics and handled them in a professional manner, but received no credit for saving this country from chaos.

Roy Wilkins, National Director of the NAACP, said, "we need 100 skilled revolutionaries, dedicated men ready to die. We must make each a platoon Captain, and each must get 100 more. New York can be changed by 50,000 well organized Negroes. They can determine what will happen in this city and country."

Martin Luther King, Jr. stated in July 1956, referring to the Negroes in this country, "These are people who will riot, burn, loot, commit violence, death, and chaos in this country. They have nothing to lose."

This is but a small selection from the hundreds of public statements made by individuals prominently identified with the Civil Rights Movement. Is it any wonder that the members of the Black population who are criminals and revolutionaries feel the Black leadership has given them a license to kill, burn, loot

and cause chaos in this country? This is excusing the crime in advance; this is providing an alibi for the criminal before he commits the crime; and this is placing in the hands of the criminal and revolutionary element the tools with which they can lead the young, the ignorant and the irresponsible into joining them in an orgy of destruction.

King portrayed U. S. troops in Vietnam as foreign conquerors and oppressors, and he specifically compared the United States to Nazi Germany. He spoke of Ho Chi Minh, the Communist Dictator of North Vietnam as a national leader and the innocent victim of American Aggression.

Congressman John M. Ashbrook, on the floor of the House of Representatives on October 14, 1967, stated, "King has consistently worked with Communists and has helped give them

respectability they do not deserve..., and I believe he has done more for the Communist party than any other person of this decade."

King's Advisors

King has admitted that he had read the works of Karl Marx to try to understand the appeal of Communism for many people. He scrutinized the Communist manifesto and also read some interpretive works on the thinking of Marx and Lenin. A. J. Muste abandoned his Christian pacifism and became an avowed Marxist-Leninist. Muste served as close friend and mentor to Martin Luther King, Jr., and his wife, Coretta.

In February 1957, Muste was the head of a delegation of observers who were invited to attend the sessions of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said, "The Communists boasted of having impartial observers cover the convention." However, most of these so called "observers" were handpicked before the convention and were reportedly headed by A. J. Muste, who had long fronted Communists and who had recently circulated an amnesty petition calling for the release of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

Bayard Rustin was found guilty of violating the Selective Service Act and was sent to the Federal Penitentiary in Ashland, Kentucky for three years. In 1953, Rustin was arrested for

public indecency in Pasadena, California. This was the first time that Rustin's homosexuality had come to public attention. In 1956, Rustin organized the Young Communist League while he was at City College in New York. He was very active in the Communist movement in this country. Rustin also spent time with King in Montgomery and Birmingham, advising him on tactics. On August 28, 1963, Rustin was active in the March on Washington where Dr. King made his speech, "I Have a Dream".

Something to think about: my mother always told me, "You are judged by the company you keep."

Stanley Levison, a Jewish Communist, was one of King's behind the scenes handlers. Levison, who had for years been in charge of the secret funneling of Soviet Funds to the Communist Party

USA, was King's mentor and the brains behind many of King's ploys. After King's death his wife, Coretta Scott King, described Levison's role as, "always working in the background; his contribution has been indispensable."

Communists Promoted King

A number of Communists who left the party have reported they were ordered to do all within their power to support King's activities. A Black woman, Julia Brown, was a Communist in Cleveland for nine years. She said, "We were told to promote King, to unite Negroes and Whites behind him, and turn him into a sort of national hero. We were to look to King as the leader in this struggle, the

Communists said, because he was on our side.

While in the party I learned that King attended a Communist training school, that several of his aides were Communists and that he received funds from Communists and took directions from them. He was one of their biggest heroes".

The U. S. Congressional Record of March 30, 1965 quotes Karl Prussian, an FBI counter spy inside the Communist Party as swearing, "At all of these (Communist Party) meetings Rev. Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should rally around. King accepted support from Communist fronts, individuals and organizations which espouse Communist causes".

We know that King attended the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee. This was a

Communist school founded by Myles Horton (Communist party organizer for Tennessee,) and Don West (Communist organizer for North Carolina).

A meeting was held at this location with King, Horton and West, along with Abner Berry and James Dorrnbrouski. All but King were acknowledged members of the Communist Party, USA. The agenda of the meeting was a plan to tour the southern states to initiate demonstrations and riots.

Bayard Rustin, a draft dodger, homosexual and Communist, came to Montgomery in 1957 as an adviser to King. Rustin made a trip to Moscow in 1958 and after returning organized the first of King's marches on Washington, D.C.

In 1936 Rustin joined the Young Communist League at New York City College. Convicted of draft

dodging, he went to prison for two years in 1944. On January 23, 1953, the *Los Angeles Times* reported his conviction and sentencing to jail for 60 days for lewd vagrancy and homosexual perversion. Rustin attended the 16th Convention of the Communist Party, USA in February 1957. One month later, he and King founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, or SCLC.

After Rustin organized the first march on Washington, D.C. for King, the official organ for the Communist Party, *The Worker*, openly declared the march to be a Communist project. Rustin would help King organize the much larger March on Washington, which took place on August 26, 1964.

The Beast as Saint - The Truth about Martin Luther King

by Kevin Strom

January 15, 1994

When the Communists took over a country, one of the first things they did was to confiscate all the privately held weapons to deny the people the physical ability to resist tyranny. But even more insidious than the theft of the people's weapons was the theft of their history. Official Communist "historians" rewrote history to fit the current party line. In many countries, revered national heroes were excised from the history books, or their real deeds were distorted to fit Communist ideology, and Communist killers and criminals were converted into

official "saints." Holidays were declared in honor of the beasts that murdered countless nations.

Did you know that much the same process has occurred right here in America? Every January, the media go into a kind of almost spastic frenzy of adulation for the so-called "Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr." King has even had a national holiday declared in his honor, an honor accorded to no other American, not Washington, not Jefferson, not Lincoln. (Washington and Lincoln no longer have holidays - they share the generic-sounding "Presidents' Day".) A liberal judge has sealed the FBI files on King until the year 2027. What are they hiding?

Let's take a look at this modern-day plastic god. Born in 1929, King was the son of a Black preacher known at the time only as "Daddy King."

"Daddy King" named his son Michael. In 1935, "Daddy King" had an inspiration to name himself after the Protestant reformer Martin Luther. He declared to his congregation that henceforth they were to refer to him as "Martin Luther King" and to his son as "Martin Luther King, Jr." None of this name changing was ever legalized in court. "Daddy King's" son's real name to this day is Michael King.

King's Brazen Cheating

We read in Michael Hoffman's *Holiday for a Cheater*:

The first public sermon that King ever gave, in 1947 at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, was plagiarized from a homily by Protestant

clergyman Harry Emerson Fosdick entitled "Life is What You Make It," according to the testimony of King's best friend of that time, Reverend Larry H. Williams. The first book that King wrote, *Stride Toward Freedom*, was plagiarized from numerous sources, all unattributed, according to documentation recently assembled by sympathetic King scholars Keith D. Miller, Ira G. Zepp, Jr., and David J. Garrow.

And no less an authoritative source than the four senior editors of *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.* (an official publication of the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., whose staff includes King's widow, Coretta), stated of King's writings at both Boston University and Crozer

Theological Seminary: "Judged retroactively by the standards of academic scholarship, [his writings] are tragically flawed by numerous instances of plagiarism..."

Appropriated passages are particularly evident in his writings in his major field of graduated study, systematic theology." King's essay, "The Place of Reason and Experience in Finding God," written at Crozer, pirated passages from the work of theologian Edgar S. Brightman, author of *The Finding of God*. Another of King's theses, "Contemporary Continental Theology," written shortly after he entered Boston University, was largely stolen from a book by Walter Marshall Horton.

King's doctoral dissertation, "A Comparison of the Conceptions of God in the Thinking of Paul Tillich and Harry Nelson Wieman," for which he was awarded a PhD in theology, contains more than fifty complete sentences plagiarized from the Ph.D. dissertation of Dr. Jack Boozer, "The Place of Reason in Paul Tillich's Concept of God."

According to *The Martin Luther King Papers*, in King's dissertation "only 49 percent of sentences in the section on Tillich contain five or more words that were King's own..."

In *The Journal of American History*, June 1991, page 87, David J. Garrow, a leftist academic who is sympathetic to King, says that King's wife, Coretta Scott King, who also served as his secretary, was an accomplice in his repeated

cheating. Reading Garrow's article, one is led to the inescapable conclusion that King cheated because he had chosen for himself a political role in which a PhD would be useful, and lacking the intellectual ability to obtain the title fairly, went after it by any means necessary. Why, then, one might ask, did the professors at Crozer Theological Seminary and Boston University grant him passing grades and a Ph.D.? Garrow states on page 89: "King's academic compositions, especially at Boston University, were almost without exception little more than summary descriptions... and comparisons of other's writings. Nonetheless, the papers almost always received desirable letter grades, strongly suggesting that King's professors did not expect more..."

The editors of *The Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers* state "...the failure of King's teachers to

notice his pattern of textual appropriation is somewhat remarkable..."

But researcher Michael Hoffman tells us

"...actually the malfeasance of the professors is not at all remarkable. King was politically correct, he was Black, and he had ambitions. The leftists [professors] were happy to award a doctorate to such a candidate no matter how much fraud was involved. Nor is it any wonder that it has taken forty years for the truth about King's record of nearly constant intellectual piracy to be made public."

Supposed scholars, who in reality shared King's vision of a racially mixed and Marxist America, purposely covered up his cheating for decades. The cover-up still continues. From the *New York Times* of October 11, 1991, page 15, we learn that on October 10th of that year, a committee of

researchers at Boston University admitted that, "There is no question but that Dr. King plagiarized in the dissertation." However, despite its finding, the committee said, "No thought should be given to the revocation of Dr. King's doctoral degree," an action the panel said "would serve no purpose."

No purpose, indeed! Justice demands that, in light of his willful fraud as a student, the titles "reverend" and the "doctor" should be removed from King's name.

Communist Beliefs and Connections

Well friends, he is not a legitimate reverend, he is not a *bonafide* Ph.D. and his name isn't really "Martin Luther King, Jr." What's left? Just a sexual

degenerate, an American-hating Communist, and a criminal betrayer of even the interests of his own people.

On Labor Day 1957 a special meeting was attended by Martin Luther King and four others at a strange institution called the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee. The school was a Communist front, having been founded by Myles Horton (Community Party organizer for Tennessee) and Don West (Communist Party organizer for North Carolina). The leaders of this meeting with King were the aforementioned Horton and West, along with Abner Berry and James Dumbrowski, all open and acknowledged members of the Communist Party, USA. The agenda of the meeting was planning to tour the Southern states to initiate demonstrations and riots.

From 1955 to 1960, Martin Luther King's associate, advisor, and personal secretary was Bayard Rustin. In 1936, Rustin joined the Young Communist League at New York City College. Convicted of draft dodging, he went prison for two years in 1944. On January 23, 1953 the *Los Angeles Times* reported his conviction and sentencing to jail for 60 days for lewd vagrancy and homosexual perversion. Rustin attended the 16th Convention of the Communist Party, USA in February 1957. One month later, he and King founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, or SCLC for short. The president of the SCLC was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The vice-president of the SCLC was the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, who was also the president of an identified Communist front known as the Southern

Conference Educational Fund, an organization whose field director, Mr. Carl Braden, was simultaneously a national sponsor of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The program director of the SCLC was the Reverend Andrew Young, in more recent years Jimmy Carter's ambassador to the UN and mayor of Atlanta. Young, by the way, was trained at the Highlander Folk School, previously mentioned.

Soon after returning from a trip to Moscow in 1958, Rustin organized the first of King's famous marches on Washington. The official organ of the Communist Party, *The Worker*, openly declared the march to be a Communist project. Although he left King's employ as secretary in 1961, Rustin was called upon by King to be second in command of the much larger march on Washington, which took place on August 28, 1964.

Bayard Rustin's replacement in 1961 as secretary and advisor to King was Jack O'Dell, also known as Hunter Pitts O'Dell. According to official records, in 1962 Jack O'Dell was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. He had been listed as a Communist Party member as early as 1956. O'Dell was also given the job of acting executive director for SCLC activities for the entire Southeast, according to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of October 26, 1962. At that time, there were still some patriots in the press corps, and word of O'Dell's party membership became known.

What did King do? Shortly after the negative news reports, King fired O'Dell with much fanfare. And he then, without the fanfare, *immediately hired him again* as the director of the New York office of

the SCLC, as confirmed by the *Richmond News-Leader* of September 27, 1963.

In 1963 a Black man from Monroe, North Carolina named Robert Williams made a trip to Peking, China. Exactly 20 days before King's 1964 march on Washington, Williams successfully urged Mao Tse-Tung to speak out on behalf of King's movement.

Mr. Williams was also around this time maintaining his primary residence in Cuba, from which he made regular broadcasts to the southern United States, three times a week, from high-power AM transmitters in Havana under the title "Radio Free Dixie". In these broadcasts, he urged violent attacks by Blacks against White Americans.

During this period, Williams wrote a book entitled *Negroes With Guns*. The writer of the

foreword for this book? None other than Martin Luther King, Jr. It is also interesting to note that the editors and publishers of this book were all supporters of the infamous Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

According to King's biographer and sympathizer David J. Garrow, "King privately described himself as a Marxist." In his 1981 book, *The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.*, Garrow quotes King as saying in SCLC staff meetings, "...we have moved into a new era, which must be an era of revolution... The whole structure of American life must be changed... We are engaged in the class struggle."

Jewish Communist Stanley Levison can be described as King's behind-the-scenes "handler." Levison, who had for years been in charge of the

secret funneling of Soviet funds to the Communist Party, USA, was King's mentor and was actually the brains behind many of King's more successful ploys. It was Levison who edited King's book, *Stride Toward Freedom*. It was Levison who really controlled the fund-raising and agitation activities of the SCLC. Levison wrote many of King's speeches. King described Levison as one of his "closest friends."

King's Use of SCLC Funds

The Federal Bureau of Investigation had for many years been aware of Stanley Levison's Communist activities. It was Levison's close association with King that brought about the initial FBI interest in King.

Lest you be tempted to believe the controlled media's lie about "racists" in the FBI being out to "get" King, you should be aware that the man most responsible for the FBI's probe of King was Assistant Director William C. Sullivan. Sullivan describes himself as a liberal, and said initially he "was one hundred percent for King... because I saw him as an effective and badly needed leader for the Black people in their desire for civil rights." The probe of King not only confirmed their suspicions about King's Communist beliefs and associations, but it also revealed King to be a despicable hypocrite, an immoral degenerate, and a worthless charlatan.

According to Assistant Director Sullivan, who had direct access to the surveillance files on King, which are denied the American people, King may

have misapplied substantial amounts of money contributed to the "Civil Rights Movement". He may have used SCLC funds to pay for the parties, liquor and other activities he had at his hotel rooms.

In fact, an outfit called the "National Civil Rights Museum" in Memphis, Tennessee, which is putting on display the two bedrooms from the Lorraine Motel where King stayed the night before he was shot, has declined to depict in any way the occupants of those rooms. That - according to exhibit designer Gerard Eisterhold - would be "close to blasphemy." It would have exposed King's party.

Sullivan also stated that King had alienated the affections of numerous married women. According to Sullivan, who in 30 years with the Bureau had seen everything there was to be seen of the seamy side of life, King was one of only seven

people he had ever encountered who was a total degenerate.

Noting the violence that almost invariably attended King's supposedly "non-violent" marches, Sullivan's probe revealed a very different King from the carefully crafted public image. King welcomed members of many different Black groups as members of his SCLC, many of them advocates and practitioners of violence. King's only admonition on the subject was that they should embrace "tactical nonviolence."

Sullivan also relates an incident in which King met in a financial conference with Communist Party representatives, not knowing that one of the participants was an infiltrator actually working for the FBI.

J. Edgar Hoover personally saw to it that documented information on King's Communist connections was provided to the President and to Congress, and conclusive information from FBI files was also provided to major newspapers and news wire services. But were the American people informed of King's real nature? No, for even in the 1960's, the fix was in - controlled media and the bought politicians were bound and determined to push their racial mixing program on America. King was their man and nothing was going to get in their way. With a few minor exceptions, these facts have been kept from the American people. The pro-King propaganda machine grinds on, and it is even reported that a serious proposal has been made to add some of King's writings as a new book in the Bible.

I want you to consider this: What are the forces and motivation behind the controlled media's active promotion of King?

What does it tell you about our politicians when you see them, almost without exception, falling all over themselves to honor King as a national hero?

What does it tell you about our society when any public criticism of this moral leper and Communist functionary is considered grounds for dismissal?

What does it tell you about the controlled media when you see how they have successfully suppressed the truth and held out a picture of King that can only be described as a colossal lie?

You need to think, my fellow Americans. You desperately need to wake up.

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Why Do We Celebrate the King Holiday?

The life story of Martin Luther King, Jr. is disgraceful from the beginning to the end. He openly incited riots, burnings, lootings, and violence that caused several deaths. He used the "Big Lie Technique", stating he was for nonviolence but violence followed him everywhere he went. On January 31, 1977 Coretta Scott King obtained a federal court order sealing for 50 years 845 pages of F.B.I. records about her husband, because its release would destroy his reputation.

Communist party. The spineless Congress passed a

States, as well as his association with the

liar, a cheater and of inciting riots all over the United

King being a womanizer, a traitor to his country, a

Congress had all of this information about

the innocent victim of American Aggression.

Dictator of North Vietnam as a national leader and

Germany. He spoke of Ho Chi Minh, the Communist

specifically compared the United States to Nazi

foreign conquerors and oppressors, and he

King betrayed U.S. troops in Vietnam as

Communist agents and wild parties with women.

document records of his transactions with

hotel rooms from 1963 to 1968. These tapes notably

Bobby Kennedy, the FBI wired King's offices and

Under the order of U.S. Attorney General

bill approving the observation of the King holiday.

This holiday needs to be repealed.

Gun Permit Denied King

The Rev. M. L. King who yesterday gave an interview on the bus boycott in Montgomery to Chicago newspapermen, was denied a gun permit by the Montgomery County sheriff.

However, the Rev. King received the assurances of Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers, Mayor W. A. Gayle and Sheriff Mac Sim Butler that they would do "everything within their power" to protect him although they disagreed with his views and his actions.

A police car was left at his home following a recent bombing and Commissioner Sellers announced he would provide King with "complete police protection."

Despite King's statements that a meeting is planned to discuss ending the boycott, the minister denied telling two newspapermen that such a meeting was scheduled last Wednesday.

The newspapermen on two separate occasions were told by King that the Montgomery Improvement Assn.'s executive board would discuss the possibility of ending the boycott at the Wednesday meeting. King later said the newspapermen misunderstood him.

Assistant Police Chief Airs Montgomery Story



CHIEF D. H. LACKEY
Seminar Speaker

Assistant Chief D. H. Lackey of the Montgomery Police Department has been selected by Northwestern University to present the "Montgomery Story" in a seminar on civil disturbances Oct. 21-23 in Evanston, Ill.

Chief Lackey said Saturday he will tell the lawyers at Northwestern's Traffic Institute procedures used by Montgomery police in handling racial disturbances here earlier this year. He said he will show pictures taken by the local police and will also stress the importance of planning and community relations programs.

The Montgomery lawmen and officers from two other racially troubled cities are slated to participate in a panel discussion entitled, "The Police Role in Civil Disturbances."

Chief John D. Madl and Commissioner Robert Lonsley of the Chicago Police Department will be on the panel with Lackey. Deputy Chief Harold W. Sorenson of the Los Angeles Police has also been invited to appear on the panel.

Chief Lackey, a 17-year veteran of the police force, is a 1963 graduate of the FBI National Academy and a 1966 graduate of the Police Administration School at Northwestern University.

JOURNAL CLOSEUP

Drue H. Lackey

By JOE McFADDEN

A young white girl who said she was from Oregon stood between two Tuskegee students in the middle of Dexter Avenue looking up at a towering Montgomery policeman.

National television and reporters of every shade of the political rainbow strained to hear his mild, earnest explanation that they had reached the limit of their parade permit.

He was shaped like a man who had spent a lot of time behind a desk (which he has) and spoke with a patient courtesy that out-wears even the 24-hour duty days of this troubled springtime.

Youngest of the city's four assistant police chiefs, 38-year-old Drue Hiram Lackey runs the largest division. The 138 officers in his ununiformed division bear the brunt of all festive activities in the city from a holiday game to a freedom march. As the assistant chief in charge of "field operations," he's automatically the first one called.

Lackey was born in Decatur, but his family moved to Camden in the middle 30's where his father worked for the state prison system until 1941. He spent his high school years in Selma until joining the Marine Corps in 1942 at 17.

By the time he got out with the war over in 1946 he had put in 25 months in the south Pacific and his family was living in Montgomery. He went to work for a local automobile dealer and married Patsy Ruth Johnson (a Latimer Thomas) a year later.

In 1948 Montgomery had a new police chief who was giving the department a drastic face-lifting and Drue Lackey was one of 31 recruits who survived the new training course he set up. Promotions have been pretty regular: Sergeant in 1952, Lieutenant in 1955, captain in 1960 and assistant chief in 1963.

He attended the Washington, D.C., FBI Academy in 1963, but thinks his best training came from a scholastic year spent at Northwestern University's Traffic Institute with training emphasis on police administration.

The Lackeys have four children: Michael, 14, in Stark Elementary School, Alan, 8, in Highland Gardens Elementary School, Larry, 5, and a daughter, Diana, 3.

He's co-teacher of the "young adult" Sunday School class at St. Luke's Methodist Church, but he says the other half the teaching team has had to take over the last few Sundays.

He's been occupied with an entirely different group of "young adults."



DRUE H. LACKEY

Justice Denied –

The Willie Edwards Story

On January 22, 1957, Willie Edwards, Jr. received a telephone call at his home from a Winn Dixie dispatcher that they needed him to come to work. Willie and his family had just sat down to eat. He did not know his life was in danger. When Willie did not come home the next morning, his wife, Sarah Jean Edwards, called the Montgomery Police to report her husband missing. She was told by the officer, "We will get back in touch with you if we find anything." A missing person report was put out on the police radio. Detective Earl Sellers (my wife's stepfather) was working on the case and made every effort to find Mr. Edwards. The Winn Dixie truck Willie drove was found abandoned close to the Alabama River. The police scoured the city and

looked up and down the creeks and woods near where the truck was found, but was unable to find Willie.

Willie Edwards, Jr.'s body was found in the water in Lowndes County about 18 years later. After 19 years, Willie's case went to court. The judge ruled that Attorney General Bill Baxley could not prove the cause of death. Baxley built his case against Henry Alexander, William "Sonny" Livingston, and James D. York upon Raymond Britt's testimony that placed these men on Tyler Goodwin Bridge. Britt stated these men forced Willie to jump from the bridge.

When Britt was given a lie detector test, he failed it. Baxley was depending on Britt's testimony and when he failed the lie detector test, he had no

case. Sonny Livingston took the lie detector test, and it showed he had no part in the death of Willie.

Bill Baxley made a gallant effort to bring the people responsible for Willie's death to justice. Baxley had given Raymond Britt immunity from prosecution for this testimony, so this let Britt off the hook. It is a real shame that the people responsible for this terrible death were never brought to justice.

Rosa Parks' Arrest

By Leroy A. Pierce

On December 1, 1955, I was employed by the Montgomery Police Department and assigned to

the traffic division. My working territory was Districts 1-2-3, which was the downtown and east side of town, an area I patrolled on a Harley Davidson motorcycle.

During the afternoon on this same date, I heard on the police radio a patrol car receive a call to the second block of Montgomery Street. The call was to assist a City Line Bus driver that was having a problem with a passenger on his bus. The patrol car that received the call was close to the city lot when they received the call and I knew that was approximately 1/2 mile away from the 2nd block of Montgomery Street. I was only 4 or 5 blocks from the location of the bus, so as most any police officer would do, I went to the second block of Montgomery Street to see if I could help or prevent

any violence from taking place since the patrol car was so far away.

On arriving at the scene of the city bus on Montgomery Street, I parked my motorcycle next to the curb and I saw the bus driver standing outside his bus at the front door. I asked him what was the problem, and he stated that there was a Black female on the bus sitting in the White section. He had asked her to move to the back of the bus and she had refused. I did not see any disturbance going on inside the bus, so I told the bus driver that I did not receive the call and that a patrol car would be here in a few minutes.

When the patrol car arrived on the scene, the two patrol officers exited their car and came over to where the bus driver and I were standing. I told them where I was when the call came in over the radio

and I had come by to see if I could help in any way. The bus driver told the patrol officer the same thing that he had told me earlier about the Black female refusing to move.

At that time, we all entered the bus and the driver pointed out the Black female that had refused to move. One of the patrol officers told the Black female that she was in violation of a city ordinance and that if she did not move, she would be arrested. After being advised by the officer of this violation, the Black female still refused to move. At this time, the patrol officer told her that she was under arrest and that she would be taken to the city jail. We took the Black female by her arm and escorted her off of the bus and into the rear seat of the patrol car.

At the time of the arrest, we did not know the name of the arrested person. She did not give us any trouble during the arrest.

Bus Segregation: The Untold Story

Most people have never heard of Claudette Colvin or Mary Louise Smith, but they are the ones who paved the way for Rosa Parks.

In October 1995, a huge crowd watched as Rosa Parks, mother of the bus boycott in Montgomery, climbed to the podium near the Capitol in Washington, D.C. to address the Million Man March. Parks was hailed once again for the simple, well-remembered act that moved a people to action

40 years ago, December 1, 1955, for refusing to give her bus seat to a White passenger.

Claudette Colvin and Mary Louise Smith were not at the march that day, but these two women had a lot to do with why Parks was there. On March 2, 1955, Claudette Colvin was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a White person on a City Line bus. On October 21, 1955, Mary Louise Smith was arrested for the same offense.

Why did Parks' arrest spark a boycott and the Colvin and Smith arrests did not? It is a story of disharmony in the Black community. Why Colvin and Smith haven't been recognized in the years since is a historical bum rap that has hung over both women. Colvin and Smith were the first to stand up and be counted as contesting bus segregation. Colvin and Smith are the unrecognized heroes of

the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It is a shame they did not get recognition for their roles in this important event.

To understand why most people have never heard of Colvin and Smith, it is important to understand the Black community. Members of the small Black middle class, ministers, air base workers, teachers and other in this class, associated mostly with each other. Many of the rest, including Colvin and Smith, were poorer and more isolated. It was a really divided Black society. They were discriminating against their own. Could it be that Rosa Parks, the Secretary for the Montgomery Chapter of the NAACP, was deliberately chosen to be the hero of the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

The Bus Boycott

This was the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement in Montgomery. We knew we would face many crisis situations and our patience would be tried many times.

I was a Lieutenant in the Records and Identification Bureau of the Montgomery Police Department when Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955 for violating the segregation bus laws. After her arrest, E. D. Nixon found out about it and he called Clifford Durr, an attorney, and a White man active in the Civil Rights Movement. Together, they made her bond.

The boycott of the busses began on December 5, 1955. The Black ministers and others

decided to put out leaflets stating "Don't ride the bus to work, to town, to school, or any place on Monday, December 5th". The leaflet got to the newspaper and was printed. The Black ministers also put out this information from their pulpit on Sunday, December 4th. The boycott was supposed to last one day, but after they saw how successful it was, they decided to continue.

It was during the early stages of the boycott that the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) was formed to organize and direct the boycott. Dr. King was elected president of the association. There was much speculation as to whether or not the boycott would be successful because some people still rode the bus, but there were 1005 participants in the boycott.

The MIA contacted the Black cab companies in Montgomery and they agreed to transport people for the same fare they paid on the buses, ten cents. For the first few days, the taxis and a few private cars handled the transportation.

There were many meetings with elected officials and others to try to reach a compromise on the boycott. On December 8, 1955, during the first negotiation with the City Commission, they were told that there was a law limiting taxis to a minimum fare. For this reason, they had to come up with another plan for transportation. The Police Commissioner issued an order to all taxi companies reminding them that by law, they had to charge a minimum fare of forty-five cents, and that failing to comply would be a violation of the law and they would be arrested.

The MIA called a mass meeting and presented the problem to the people and they responded by offering their automobiles for transportation. Later on, the Black churches acquired station wagons and put the name of their respective churches on them. They began transporting people to and from work. They designated pick-up stations and would unload and transfer at these stations. I used my own vehicle and followed many of the station wagons on their routes, taking films of them paying the driver when they got to their destination. I was also able to get on the second floor in one of the buildings next to their pick-up station at Monroe and McDonough Streets. With the help of a telephoto lens on the camera, I could see the money changing hands as they loaded and unloaded. These films were later used in State and Federal courts. The transportation committee

did an excellent job in facilitating transportation as it was handled with precision.

The Alabama Council on Human Relations met with the City Commissioners, along with King, Abernathy, Fred Gray, JoAnn Robinson, and others who represented the Montgomery Improvement Association. No agreement was reached. Mayor Gayle moved to appoint a special committee to discuss the issues and report back to the City Commission. He appointed eight Whites and eight Blacks. The committee had a few meetings but never accomplished a settlement in the boycott.

The City Commissioners took a different approach to end the boycott. They met with three Black ministers who were not members of the MIA. After the meeting, they announced that a settlement had been reached in the boycott. The press called

King and he denied that a settlement had been reached and that the three ministers had acted without any authority from the MIA.

The "Men of Montgomery", composed of White businessmen, met and stated it stood ready to mediate a settlement. Two of its representatives held discussions with the City Commission and bus officials to have the newest version of the reserved seating plan presented to the MIA. The proposed plan was sent to Abernathy and he said he would present it to the leadership in a mass meeting.

After the meeting, Abernathy contacted the "Men of Montgomery" and informed them that the membership had voted against the proposal but thanked them for their effort. Abernathy knew the courts would rule in their favor. Neither side was

yielding an inch to the other and there was no middle ground.

On January 23, 1956, Mayor W. A. Gayle declared there would be no more discussions with the Negro boycott leaders until they were ready to end the boycott. The Mayor declared in this dynamic statement of his stand on the boycott that the vast majority of Whites in Montgomery did not care whether a Negro ever rode a bus again if it meant that the social fabric of our community be destroyed so the Negroes would start riding the buses again. Mayor Gayle stated that we had fooled around on the boycott long enough and it had come time to be frank and honest. He added that the Negro leaders had proved again and again that they would say one thing to a White person and another to a Negro about the boycott. The City Commission had

attempted with sincerity and honesty to end the bus boycott in a businesslike fashion. Meetings were held with the Negroes at which proposals were made that would have been accepted by any fair-minded group. There seemed to be a belief on the part of the Negroes that they had the White people hemmed up in a corner and they were not going to give an inch until they forced the White people of our community to submit to their demands, in fact, swallow them.

Finally, on December 17, 1956, the Supreme Court rejected the City's appeal and on December 20th, the U. S. Marshals served the papers on the City Commissioners. The next morning, King, Abernathy, and Rosa Parks gathered at King's house and when the bus pulled up, King was the first passenger to enter. Thus ended the bus boycott.

On December 25, 1956, two buses were fired upon by a sniper. One Black woman suffered a minor wound. The next morning, the City Commission stated the buses would not run after 5:00 p.m. The City of Montgomery hired an extra 20 policemen to protect the buses. Everything returned to normal a couple of weeks later and the buses returned to their regular schedules.

Filing of a Lawsuit

On February 1, 1956, five Montgomery Negro women filed suit in the U.S. District Court asking that the courts declare Alabama and Montgomery transportation segregation laws unconstitutional. The five women were Aurelia S.

Browder, Susie McDonald, Jeanette Reese, Claudette Colvin (by her father W. P. Colvin), and Mary Louise Smith (by her father Frank Smith). The suit was entered into the court at 12:45 p.m. by attorneys Fred Gray and Charles Langford. Mayor W. A. Gayle, Commissioner Clyde Sellers, and Commissioner Frank Parks were named as individual defendants, as was the City Commission. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, the Montgomery City Bus Lines, and bus drivers James F. Blake and Robert Cleere were also named as defendants.

The bulky court document specifically requested:

1. A final judgment and decree that would declare and define the legal rights of the parties in the controversy.

2. A final judgment and decree that would declare Section 301, Title 30 Code of Alabama and Sections 10 and 11 of the Montgomery City Code (ordering bus segregation) null and void.
3. A judgment and decree declaring that the acts of the defendants in seeking to compel the plaintiffs and other Negro citizens to use bus facilities by use of threats, intimidation, and harassment were in violation of the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
4. A judgment and decree enjoining the defendants from enforcing the State and City statuettes and ordinances on grounds they were unconstitutional.
5. A judgment and decree to prevent the defendants from interfering with Negroes or

using force, threats, or intimidation in using private transportation facilitates.

In the event the U.S. Court ruled the State and City laws unconstitutional, it would knock out separate facilities for Negroes and Whites at bus and train depots, and abolish segregation laws on all buses, trains, streetcars and other vehicles.

After the suit was filed, the members of the City Commission said they would continue to enforce segregation laws on Montgomery City Lines. Mayor W. A. Gayle and two City Commissioners said it would be premature to comment on the suit until they could study it.

Boycott Indictments

On February 13, 1956, the Montgomery County Grand Jury was called to investigate and determine whether Negroes who were boycotting the busing were violating the law. The Grand Jury was composed of 17 Whites and one Negro. After two weeks of deliberation, the Grand Jury indicted 89 persons on boycotting charges. The Negroes were accused of taking an "active part" in the 12-week-old racial boycott against Montgomery City Bus Lines. The state law they had violated was Title 14, Section 54, which provides that when two or more persons enter into a conspiracy to prevent the operation of a lawful business, without just cause or legal excuse, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was the first one tried on the boycott indictments. On March 22, 1956, the trial of King began, with Judge Eugene Carter presiding. After hearing numerous witnesses, Judge Carter found King guilty of violating the State's anti-boycotting law. The penalty was \$500 and court costs. The case was appealed and the other cases were continued until a final appeal was complete in this case.

After the 89 Negroes were indicted for boycotting the buses, Allen Poindexter from the Montgomery County Sheriffs Department called me and asked me if I could help him fingerprint and photograph those indicted. I agreed to do so; Allen obtained the information required for the back of the fingerprint card and I fingerprinted and photographed.

This process included Rosa Parks and this is when the famous photograph was taken of me fingerprinting her. I also fingerprinted King, Jr., Ralph Abernathy, and many others. Most of them came in on their own and the Sheriff's Department only had to pick up a few. I remember 56 of them came in at one time. Everyone was very cordial and friendly, and we had no problems getting them processed.

I remember talking to Ms. Parks and showing her how I was going to fingerprint her. She was very humble and cooperative. Most of those indicted were male and they were dressed in suits. The few women indicted were also nicely dressed. I sensed they were sending us a message that they would not be intimidated by these indictments and the boycott would continue. Some individuals were

well known to me and we carried on a friendly conversation. It was quite a bit of work getting them all fingerprinted and processed, but it all went very smoothly.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday Morning, February 22, 1956

20 Pages

Tom Says
Legislature
Will Return

Year Planning
Special Session
School Study

By BOB DURRUM
Times-Eagle
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 22, 1956
Montgomery Mayor E. Polkay is to have a press conference today at a news conference to announce his intention to call a special session of the Alabama Legislature in the spring. The mayor is not specifying the date or when the session would begin. He would issue his summons after a legislative interim or completes its current session of the financial needs of the city.

He said: "I have called a special session every year. That has been a subject of discussion."

TIME ENDED.
The report had given a strength after Frederick Fuller Kimball, the education committee chairman, had said he would be needed to keep the session open this year.

Kimball was asked to report to Kimball, report, he is investigating because he is education that he is all out for "other mat-

ters" to elaborate, Polkay still favored the creation of a legislative committee to a branch of state government make recommendations, improvements and standards for operations.

ACTION KILLED.
Effort to create such a committee was killed during special session of the Legislature which ended last week.

Kimball, in his long statement on report to the committee, it was proposed that a committee would produce an effort \$100,000,000 during the year.

While that figure is somewhat off the mark of education's full \$100,000,000, Kimball set a plan which he said would have the best operation of schools in the state.

Under his proposal, which would be another legislative session, the Alabama Public Corporation would borrow \$100,000,000.

In turn, he said, would be required to supplement funds for the first quarter of the fiscal year would be paid back before it is required by law.

50 CENT CUT.
Under the Kimball plan, schools would be given an 8 per cent cut during the fourth quarter falls during the year.

Deputies Beginning Round For 115 Charged In Boycott

Mass Indictment Sets Record For Montgomery County Jury

Montgomery County deputies will begin rounding up 115 persons early today on charges of participating in the Negro boycott against the Montgomery City Lines here.

The wholesale roundup will result from indictments returned by Montgomery County grand jury which reported yesterday violence is increasing if race relations do not improve here.

Names of the defendants and specific cases are kept secret until the accused persons are taken into custody.

The 115 arrests will include the largest group of people ever indicted by a grand jury on a single charge in the history of Montgomery County.

ENACTED IN 1951.
The charge against the group is violation of a state law enacted in 1951. It originally was aimed at labor disputes. The law makes an organized boycott illegal without a "just cause or legal excuse." Violations are punishable by \$1,000 fines or six months in jail.

The grand jury reported a day ago that it had discovered in its findings:

1. That the boycott originated with 18 members of what the jury called the Inter-Denominational Alliance composed mostly of Negro ministers. The 18 members, the jury charged, created the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which has directed the boycott.

2. That the SCLC has been instrumental in securing the boycott against the bus line. The jurors learned of "the growing tension" between the races and said that the atmosphere is creating "hatred, dislike and hatred."

IN TRUE BELIEF.
Only 13 true bills were returned in the grand jury's final report, but no official source will wouldn't be quoted to name said 13 defendants were named in the multiple documents.

The grand jury included a Negro woman, Y. T. Shadrack, and the following white numbers: 200 Colber, J. H. Cook, William F. Crenshaw, Cecil Friddle, James A. Garris, V. Van Metre, Jack Miller, Teller, A. Miller, George Parker, James D. Russell, Thomas W. Severs, James C. Shepard, James D. Jones, and Ben M. Williams.

The boycott at first dates has continued here for 17 weeks and efforts to end the campaign against riding buses have not with complete failure.

The two groups, the Montgomery City Corporation and a civic association, the Men of Montgomery, attempted to solve the matter



JUDGE EUGENE CARTER
Arraigned Cases

TEXT OF JURY'S ON BUS BOYCOTT

In accordance with Your Honor's order, this conducted an extensive investigation into this case. We find that there has been an increase in race relations since the early part of 1955. Defendants have been returned where a

We find that the bus boycott originated with 18 members of the Inter-Denominational Alliance composed mostly of Negro ministers. They are members of the City Improvement Association, directed to its executive board and set up its executive board has directed the bus boycott to the SCLC.

The grand jury finds that there is a between the races in this community. The bus boycott is being taught in a community which for a number of years has enjoyed exemplary race relations. These have been magnified out of their true nature. The leaders of both races are being spread among both communities that distract produces distrust and a

It is the feeling of this grand jury that in our present course of race relations, both the leaders of both races are urged to take a look into the future.

"Our segregation laws and the NAACP's and the public's cause of the separation between whites and Negroes in this state we are committed to segregation to law we intend to maintain it. The action was self-sacrifice, public transportation facilities must be made within these lines of life. During the past hundred years has progressed as rapidly as the Negro group has received as much in material progress as the Negro. All of us progressive progress are inevitable; however, every race and every racial group must acknowledge its place with the determination to face facts a which are in the best interest of all race groups.

The grand jury would like to thank the attorney William F. Shadrack, the attorney whose excellent help through the course of this trial.

"We would also like to thank the other police of Montgomery and the state and their efficient services. We would particularly thank City Sheriff K. W. Jones and his services to this grand jury.

"And now, having completed these brought before us, we ask to be received a copy of this court's

CIO FS. ABC

Bandits Make Haul At Bank In Robertsdale

ROBERTSDALE, Ala., Feb. 21 (UPI)—A masked gang held a police officer outside their home today while methodically robbing the Central Bank.

The bandits—men and there were at least three and possibly four—left with apparently less than \$1,000. They ended a massive machine that quickly split out into northern Florida and Mississippi.

The group, the Montgomery City Corporation and a civic association, the Men of Montgomery, attempted to solve the matter

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 21 (UPI)—A three-man panel of federal and state judges today dismissed a suit after concluding the constitutionality of the so-called Solomon Bill, which does

not discriminate against Negroes.

The suit was brought by the Negro

ALBAMARLE ADVERTISER

Evening, February 25, 1956

16 Pages

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ALBAMARLE ADVERTISER

ALBAMARLE ADVERTISER Press Help Requested For Bi-Racial Study

By BOB INGRAM

James E. Folsom yesterday called on the newspapermen and publishers of Alabama to support him in the creation of a racial commission "to help give... through a Christian touch... the differences now being between the two races." Later, after the proposal had been discussed and eventually accepted by some 30 newspapermen here, Folsom added: "Anybody with any sense knows Negro children and white children are not going to school together in Alabama any time in near future... in fact, not long time..."

CLAPPING A crowd of about 175 people jammed the House chamber the meeting responded to this statement with a rousing ovation. In the day following a neon at the entrance for the visiting newsmen, a committee of

Hudson Named to Racial Unit

Richard F. Hudson Jr., publisher of The Advertiser-Journal has been named to a six-member committee to make recommendations to Gov. James E. Folsom on setting up a racial commission to settle racial disputes.

Others appointed today by Gov. James E. Mills of the Birmingham Post-Herald were George, publisher of the Monopolis Times and president of the Alabama Press Assn.; Ernest Townsend, managing editor of the Birmingham

TRIAL DATE SET

89 Answer 'Not Guilty' At Bus Boycott Hearing

By TOM JOHNSON

Eighty-nine Negroes accused of fostering an unlawful boycott against Montgomery City Lines buses answered "not guilty" at arraignment proceedings yesterday in Circuit Court.

Judge Eugene Carter set the week of March 19 for trial of all cases.

Defense attorneys filed demurrers contesting the indictments which charged violation of the Alabama law against "illegal" boycotting.

Judge Carter withheld ruling on the demurrers which claim, in effect, that the state has failed to make a case even if the facts alleged in the indictments are true.

Meanwhile, it was difficult to gauge the success of "Prayer and Pilgrimage day," passionately proclaimed by Negro ministers on Wednesday.

Police officers reported no "marked" difference in Negro motor traffic.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers observed that there didn't seem to be many more Negroes walking than usual.

MANY WALKING A Negro taxi cab owner, Felix Thomas, said his business was "excellent" but that a "whole lot of Negroes" were walking.

Crimson Tide Battles 'Tucky' In Title Tilt

By MAX MOSELEY

Advertiser Sports Editor
Montgomery's spacious White Coliseum will be the battleground for the Southeastern Conference's "Game of the Year" tonight at 8 o'clock when Alabama's Crimson Tide and Kentucky's Wildcats tangle in a basketball game that could easily decide the SEC championship for 1955-56.

A sellout crowd of 10,148 spectators will attend the attraction. That was the number of tickets printed for the game, and it has been a sellout for several days. According to the University of Alabama ticket office, no standing room will be sold.

Coach Johnny Dee's "Rocket-Eight" from Tuscaloosa will enter the game atop the SEC with a perfect record of 16 wins against no losses. Coach Adolph Rupp's mighty Kentuckians are in the Number Two spot in conference standings with a 10-4 record. Overall, Alabama has a 17-3 record while the Blue Grass Wildcats have a 17-4 mark.

ONE LOSS

Kentucky's lone loss in the SEC was at the hands of a fired-up Vanderbilt aggregated in Nashville, 81-73. The "Cats" later

Birmingham Advertiser

Birmingham, Ala., Friday Morning, February 24, 1956

40 Pages

SCREAMS...SHOUTS...HYMNS

Boycotters Plan 'Passive' Battle

Negro Thronga Jam Rally On Eve Of Arraignment For Defendants

By JOE AZZELL and TOM JOHNSON

With a battle theme of "passive resistance," Birmingham's hymn-singing Negro bus boycotters last night vowed in thundering, stamping applause that the indictment of 115 boycott leaders would not halt their movement.

The defendants arrested so far on indictments growing out of the 11-week-old racial protest against segregated bus facilities will be arraigned in Circuit Court starting at 9 a.m. today.

They are charged with violating Alabama's antiharassment law which provides a maximum penalty of six months in jail and \$1,000 fine.

A spokesman for the boycotting Negro community, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., surrendered to sheriff's officers yesterday morning as an anti-boycott indictment returned against him.

TENNESSEE TRIP
He was in Tennessee conducting a religious emphasis program at the time the grand jury made its report on the bus protest Tuesday, and his indictment was kept secret until he returned.

King, who had predicted earlier that he would be indicted, appeared at the county jail with his father, the Rev. M. L. King Sr., of Atlanta. He was fingerprinted and released on \$300 bond.

He was the 11th Negro minister taken into custody in the wholesale roundup of boycott defendants. More than 90 defendants in all have been arrested.

The exact number of Negroes named in the 11 indictments was still undetermined although it was officially announced at 11:30. Shar-

FBI SECURES BOYCOTT LIST

Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents are known to have secured a complete list of Negroes indicted and arrested on charges of boycotting the Birmingham City Lines.

FBI agents had no comment on the sealing of the list.

It was determined, however, that the list was to be sent to the Washington FBI office for informational use.

'Aide' To Estes To Quit Post In List Mixup

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—A Birmingham woman whom Mrs. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., said had no part in his campaign today exhibited letters to prove that her aid had been solicited.

But said Mrs. Stella Brown, "I'm not even going to vote for

5 Known Dead In Rail Crash; 62 More Hurt

ODENTON, Md., Feb. 21.—Five persons were killed and at least 62 hospitalized tonight when the Pennsylvania Railroad's Empire, 66-mile-an-hour Washington to New York passenger train, derailed about three miles north of Odenton.

Engineer Herman Malzer of Point Pleasant, N.J., told police he was making "normal speed, 60 miles an hour" when the air brakes automatically went on.

Seven of the 14 cars on the train left the rails, including three Pullmans, two dining cars and a coach. The other seven cars remained on the tracks.

Three of the derailed cars, including both diners, overturned and plunged part way down a 15-foot embankment.

ON SCHEDULE

The Empire, about 22 minutes and 21 miles out of Washington, was on schedule when it passed the railroad's Odenton tower at 5:22 p.m. EST.

Four minutes later, at 5:26, according to the engineer, the train was wrecked. Malzer said he was making normal speed for the flat, straight area and was making on the tracks.

His first warning was when the air brakes automatically grabbed.

Passengers were thrown from

OH, BROTH

"If you'd only let me finish!"
telling twin brother Franklin. The
Mrs. James Galvin of the Indigo
County, aren't usually silent
before assuring Franklin that the
Big Bad Wolf.—Photo by Alice

Docks Bo Three Tax

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—
rector of the Alabama State Docks at
jury indictment on three counts of
more than \$10,000.

McFarland is charged on all th

Congress Asks Closer Watch

Boycott Leaders Reject Compromise Proposal

On the eve of the Grand Jury report that brought indictments against the many participants in the boycott movement, Negro leaders rejected a compromise plan for ending the boycott. Terms agreed to previously by the City Commission and the boycott-plagued bus company were turned down flatly by Negroes at a mass meeting called to consider the compromise proposal.

The seating arrangement offered in the compromise was similar to the plan rejected by the boycott leaders in previous attempts to end the boycott. The compromised plan included courtesy from bus drivers "guaranteed to all patrons" and special buses solely for members of each race during peak hours.

Abernathy stated, "Negroes would gain practically no concessions under the compromise proposal and would have to return to the buses with increased rates. We will walk on until some better proposals are forthcoming from our City Fathers."

There were several meetings by the City Commission, Men of Montgomery, bus company officials, and Black leaders to resolve the bus boycott. No compromise was ever reached to satisfy the Black community.

EVE OF JURY REPORT

Boycott Leaders Reject Compromise Proposals

On the eve of a grand jury set to consider the compromise proposal that may bring integration, postal agents and many participants in the Negro leaders' chairman of the negotiating committee rejected a compromise outline and voted to end the plan for ending the racial bus boycott. Church gave the boycott here.

Terms agreed to yesterday by [the Montgomery City Commission] the grand jury has been investigating and the boycott-planned bus company going for most protest against Negroes were forced down route by segregation and is expected to

negotiate a final meeting of the two sides to make a final report later. The two sides are expected against

all those Negroes who have

participated in the massive re

lief to ride Montgomery City buses here.

Several bus drivers didn't

led with efforts to settle the boy

cott settlement at the office of

Mayor W. L. Gayle yesterday

morning. Although they declined

to comment, it was learned they

agreed to the compromise plan sub

mitted to the Negroes last night.

They included all three members

of the City Commission, repre

sentatives of the bus company

and spokesmen for the Men of

Montgomery, a civic organization

which volunteered to act as me

diator in the 11-week-old dispute.

The mass meeting of a Negro

Methodist church was called to

begin when it was announced

later that the compromise had

been voted down.

The seating arrangement after

it in the compromise was similar

to the plan rejected by boycott

leaders in previous attempts to

end the protest movement.

Drawn up "within the frame-

(See BOYCOTT, Page 2A)

Negro Group Asks Franchise for Transportation Service

It was said there was a "very strong demand of Negroes for special transportation". Five Negro leaders filed an application with the Montgomery City Commission announcing the organization of a transit company and asking for a franchise to serve Negro areas. The petition, made by a business partnership known as the Montgomery Transit Company, requested a certificate of franchise to operate jitneys on six routes in the city.

Mayor W. A. Gayle stated official action on the Montgomery Transit Company application would be announced at the City Commission meeting the next Tuesday. However, he released a statement by himself and Commissioners Clyde Sellers and Frank Parks on the filing of the application.

It stated that "If Negroes want to ride a public vehicle, they can ride the City Buses. There is an abundance of public transportation in Montgomery for those who want to use it. If there is a group of people in Montgomery who don't want to use this public transportation, that's their fault. We stand firm in our position that the White people of Montgomery are not going to be coerced by the threats and demands of the Negroes now or any other time."

The Negroes who filed the petition were listed as Rufus A. Lewis, J. E. Pierce, J. W. Bonner, Thomas W. Gray, and Ronald R. Young. The address of the transit company was given as 3251 Mobile Drive, the residence of Gray.

The application specifically asked: "Applicant desires to establish a jitney transportation service

and operate as a common carrier for the transportation of passengers by jitneys along the routes and between the points in the City of Montgomery as showed on the schedule. There is at present time a very strong demand for this type of service. No jitney transportation service exists along any of the routes or points proposed to be served by your applicant. Each of the routes zigzags through the city covering most of the southern and eastern sections."

The City Commissioners turned down this application, stating that the City of Montgomery had ample public transportation for the people who wanted to use it. The Negroes continued to operate car pools and station wagons from the churches, for which later the City would bring legal action in court.

City Plans Legal Action Against Negro Car Pools

The City of Montgomery prepared legal action against Negro boycotters' car pools. The Commission announced these plans after a group representing a trade union publication, The Alabama Labor News, asked for immediate action to halt the car pool operation carried on by the Negroes in a ten-month protest to racial segregation on City Buses.

Jack D. Brock, editor of the labor publication, said he and others were ready to swear out citizen warrants immediately if necessary to stop the car pool operations. Brock's demand was made after Attorney John Kohn, representing the labor group, outlined "double barrel" legal means for halting the boycotters' station wagons and car pool activity.

In a statement issued three hours after the special conference between the City Commission and the labor group, the City officials said: "The City's latest activity in this connection (maintaining segregation) has been the assembling of evidence for action against the operation of so called car pools. The Commission is glad for individuals to take such action as they see fit in their own best interest. However, regardless of whether such action is taken or not, the City will follow its plans for bringing action for an injunction to stop all activities which the City considers illegal at this time."

In the morning session, Attorney Kohn declared the car pools a sabotage of franchise transportation in this city, "and an effort to do by subterfuge what the Commission had denied them the right to do." Kohn was refusing to grant

boycotters a franchise for operation of their own bus lines.

The Montgomery attorney added that the car pools were an "emasculated of City and State laws supported in part by people who hate the South" and don't understand it. Kohn particularly cited a section of the State Code which states "any firm, association, or corporation using the streets of any City for the construction or operation of any public utility, cannot do so without first obtaining permission of the City Commission." As evidence of legal authority for immediate action by the City Commission, he asked for their arrests and their trial in the Recorder's Court.

The Montgomery City Officials petitioned the State Court for an injunction banning the Montgomery Improvement Association car pool. The

petition stated that the car pools were an unlicensed municipal transportation system and should be banned. The MIA contended that the car pools were a voluntary share-a-ride cooperative. I produced the films I had taken of the car pools and they showed the passengers paying the drivers.

Judge Eugene Carter granted the city petition and ordered the car pools to stop immediately. The MIA brought suit in Federal Court asking the Court to stop the State Court injunction. I showed the films in Federal Court and Judge Frank Johnson upheld the State Court's injunction. This ended the car pool operation.

It was very apparent after they were turned down by the City Commission for a franchise to operate their own bus lines that they would not comply with the law. It was taught by King, Jr. to not

obey a law you did not agree with. He stated this could be done under the banner of "civil disobedience".

The Bombings of King's Home, Local Churches and Others

On January 30, 1956, a bomb was tossed on the porch of Dr. King's home at 309 S. Jackson Street at about 9:15 p.m. This bomb shattered windows, ripped a hole in the porch, and cracked a porch column. No one was injured.

Neighbors reported that a light colored automobile was seen at the time of the explosion. It was believed to have stopped in front of the home

as a man got out and placed or tossed the bomb on the porch.

Coretta King stated she was sitting in the front room of the six-room, frame building when she heard footsteps and a thud, like a brick hitting on the porch. She was with Mrs. Roscoe Williams and they feared the thud might be something dangerous so they went to a room in the rear of the house. As they reached the room they heard an explosion. In the rear room was King's seven-week-old baby. Van Pruitt, Assistant State Toxicologist, said he believed the bomb to be either a hand grenade or a half stick of dynamite.

The bomb hit on the south side of the porch about two feet from the concrete steps. The bomb explosion shattered the four windows on the front of the house, sending glass flying inside the living

room. The home is now the parsonage of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. The Montgomery City Commission offered a \$500 reward for the capture and conviction of the persons who bombed the home. Mayor W. A. Gayle, speaking for the City Commission, stated, "We do not condone such acts of violence under any condition in our community and the persons who committed this terrible crime should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. We are asking the cooperation of the entire community to find the guilty parties. We want any details, however small they may be, that may lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. Not in our community or any community in this land of ours should there be such terrible acts of violence. We are strongly in favor of law and order."

The Police Department assigned some investigators to this case and they were working around the clock to apprehend the persons involved in this crime. A police car was assigned to stay in front of the home.

During this same night, four Black churches had bombs thrown on their front lawns: First Baptist Negro Church, Bell Street Baptist, Hutchinson Street Baptist, and Mt. Olive Baptist. The total damage to the four churches was estimated at \$70,000.00.

A bomb was thrown onto the front lawn of Rev. Robert Graetz who lived on Cleveland Avenue in Montgomery. He was a White minister at the Negro Trinity Lutheran Church. There was a large hole in his front lawn and his windows were shattered. There was also some structural damage.

There were no injuries. The investigators from the Police Department began working on this case also.

On February 1, 1956, an explosive was tossed in the yard of E. D. Nixon who lived at 647 Clinton Street. It was the second bombing that week of property owned by Negroes prominent in the boycott of the Montgomery City Line Buses. Nixon is the former state president of the NAACP and a current president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association.

Nixon had been prominent in the bus boycott since its inception on December 5, 1955. He and Clifford Durr made the bond for Rosa Parks when she was arrested. Nixon appeared with Parks in Recorder's Court when she was convicted of violating the segregation bus laws on buses. About 250 Negroes gathered at Nixon's home on the night

of the bombing and remained relatively silent throughout the investigation by the police.

E. D. Nixon was a personal friend of mine and a humanitarian who did not believe in violence. He would help anybody that needed help regardless of the color of their skin. I have been in his home and had coffee with him and his wife. He did not receive the recognition he deserved for the role he played in the bus boycott and Civil Rights Movement.

On January 10, 1957, a bomb went off at Rev. Daniel Abernathy's home on 1327 S. Hall Street. It was thrown onto the front lawn. There was considerable damage but no one was injured. Abernathy's wife and two-year-old child were in the house. Abernathy was in Atlanta attending a meeting.

A Black taxi company and service station at the corner of High and Jackson Streets and a house next door were bombed on January 26, 1957. An unexploded bomb of 12 sticks of dynamite was found on the porch of King's home. Detective J. D. Shows, who was off-duty, spotted some suspicious men at the scene and he took down the tag number of the car. His alertness and devotion to duty led to the arrests of the bombers.

The Montgomery County Grand Jury returned indictments in connection with the racial bombings on February 15, 1957.

Two of the men were accused of bombing the occupied home of Rev. Ralph Abernathy, and offense that, if convicted, could bring the death penalty. They were Henry Alexander and Raymond D. York. Alexander was also charged with one of the

shootings at City Lines Buses. Raymond C. Britt, Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston, Jr. were each charged with the bombings of unoccupied buildings. Misdemeanor charges of conspiracy to commit acts of violence were lodged against Eugene Hall, Charles Bodiford, and Donald Dunlap.

Ramond Britt orally admitted to Detective T. J. Ward of his participation in the bombings after two hours of questioning. A full statement was later taken by a police stenographer and signed by Britt.

Britt directed Ward to a trash pile near Dannelly Field where he pointed out an abandoned cardboard box, which had contained dynamite. Ward said Britt told him he was accompanied on the trip by Henry Alexander and Sonny Kyle Livingston when the box was discarded. Britt said they had been following King

and decided to throw away the box while they were out there.

Sonny Kyle Livingston was charged with bombing one of the four Negro churches on January 10th. Livingston gave a confession admitting his participation in the bombings after being questioned by Detective J. D. Shows.

The first to be tried for the bombings were Raymond Britt and Sonny Kyle Livingston. They were represented by the law firm of John Blue Hill. William F. Thetford, Circuit Solicitor for Montgomery County, was the prosecutor.

Within an hour after the trial of the two men got under way on May 28, 1957, a legal battle began over the admission of a signed confession. Most of the testimony hinged on the arrest of Sonny Kyle Livingston. Thetford announced he was

prepared to offer evidence of Livingston's statement and confession. Livingston's attorney, John Blue Hill, said he had evidence to show that Livingston was coerced, intimidated, and otherwise mistreated by investigating officers. Both Shows and Ward stated Livingston had not been intimidated or coerced in any way to give a statement.

Judge Carter denied the motion, and Livingston's confession was admitted to court. Exhibits already offered by the prosecution in evidence included photographs I had taken of the bombed church. The trial lasted a week with numerous witnesses for both sides being put on the witness stand. The jury arrived at a verdict after 1 hour and 35 minutes. Not guilty verdicts were returned in the trial of Livingston and Britt Thetford

did an excellent job in prosecuting this case, but an all White jury did not convict them.

The Montgomery Police Department was really disappointed as we had spent many days and had worked vigorously to bring these people to justice. We were proud of ourselves and knew we had done our jobs in a professional manner.

on Faces
Troubles
Congress

• Suggestion
visitors
seabower

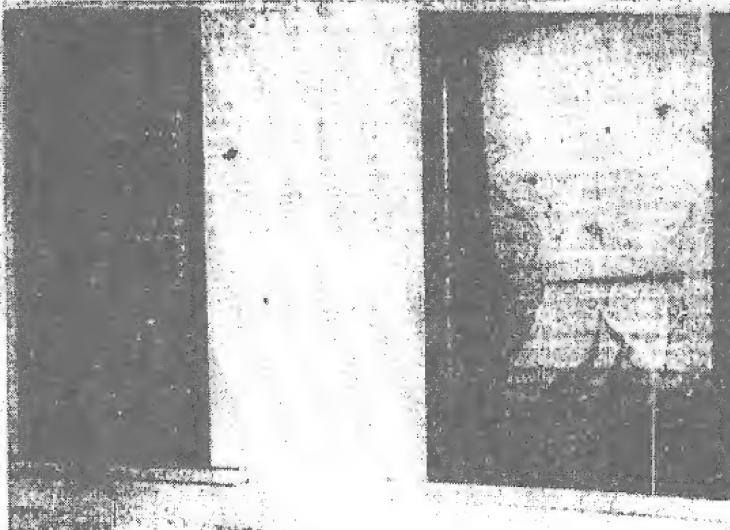
UNION MEMBER
TON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Secretary Benson came to fire in Congress to Rep. Burdick (R-S.D.) that Benson and some other members should be "left" for Benson's re-election next week after public letter, signed with his husband a magazine article called the American "pampered tyrant." Apologetic statement in the editor magazine was a staff member to the upstart on

SHOWED
Bennett (R-Utah) told the secretary's frankness of the error and should permit to withdraw their defense. used a statement suggesting some members of Eisenhower's Cabinet from "bad and evil" me they open their files said, "they seem foot in it." President should indicate men wear muzzles, said he doubted whether "would stop the anti-letters in the magazine the name of a secret ever saw or read or publication."

"BONER"
"Boner" letter was in Harper's published by John Fischer anti-royal slickers take up their note was in reply written by Horace A. magazine's public representative, saying he page might like to see in support of your po-

partment letter said that the article by John the December issue of with a great deal of in excellent." Mrs. O'Donnell said her article was "a pretty reflection of Mr. Benton's policy," and that he was to accept the secretary at the "face value" if it was "interesting."

Blast Rocks Residence Of Bus Boycott Lead



SCENE OF BOMBED HOME

These are the shattered front windows of the home of the Rev. M. L. King, Negro boycott leader, at 309 S. Jackson St. that was bombed last night. It was believed a hand grenade or a half stick of dynamite was tossed or placed on the front porch. The bomb shattered the front windows, ripped a mailbox from the wall, and split a pillar on the porch.



KING ADDRESSES NEGRO CROWD

The Rev. M. L. King, Negro boycott leader, addresses the large crowd that formed outside his home at 309 S. Jackson St. last night after the house was bombed. He told the Negroes "not to get your weapons, be peaceful, and remember if I am stopped, this movement will not be stopped." Left to right are Fire Chief R. L. Lampley, Mayor W. A. Gayle, King, and Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

None Inj. After Bo Of King H

By JOE AZZETI
Advertiser City E

A bomb exploded in the home of the Rev. M. L. King, Negro boycott leader, 309 S. Jackson St. last night, shattered windows, ripped the porch and cracked a column. No one was injured.

Neighbors reported the colored automobile was the time of the explosion believed to have stopped of the home as a man and placed or buried in the porch.

Forrest King, wife of the minister, said this is the front room of the white, frame dwelling from the Ben Moore Lumber yard last night at like a brick hitting on.

She said she was in the house with Rose Wille, housekeeper, and feared she was "blown" "smashing dangerous" window cracked through to the middle bedroom to a third room in the they reached the third and that they heard the

In the rear room across King's seven and a half baby, Yolanda Dennis. Verna Pruitt, assistant cook, said he believed to be either a hand grenade or half stick of dynamite.

HOLE IN CONCRETE
The bomb exploded on the porch about two of the concrete steps. It a slight hole about a deep, four inches long inches wide in the floor covering.

The bomb exploded the four windows on the house, sending glass inside the living room a side and den and the south side. The parsonage of Dexter African Church.

The house is about 12 the sidewalk and 200

KING ADDRESSES NEGRO CROWD

The Rev. M. L. King, Negro boycott leader, addressed the large crowd that formed outside his house at 209 S. Jackson St. last night after the house was bombed. He told the Negroes "not to get your weapons, be peaceful, and remember if I am stopped, this movement will not be stopped." Left to right are Fire Chief R. L. Lamplier, Mayor W. A. Gayle, King, and Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

Parley Set For Arrests On Sundays

The arrest Sunday of 10 merchants in the county for violation of the state's blue laws has brought on a meeting of county law officers to discuss the controversial Sunday closing statute.

Court of Common Pleas Judge Alex Marks will meet today at 10 a.m. in the east courtroom of the courthouse for a conference with Circuit Solicitor W. F. Thelford, Sheriff Mac Butler, law enforcement officers and "any interested merchants."

Sheriff's deputies arrested four store operators on the Troy Highway Sunday, two at Ramer, two at Waugh Community, and two others. Each was released, however, after posting bonds for \$100.

Sheriff Butler offered no comment on the wholesale arrests in the county Sunday, except that he hopes "something definite can be worked out" at the meeting today concerning the enforcement of the state blue laws in Montgomery County.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said no arrests for violations of the blue laws have been made in the city since the recent crackdown. "We have received no reports on any stores operating contrary to the Sunday closing law," the chief said, adding that "the merchants have been very cooperative with us."

Among those arrested were R. T. Alford Sr., justice of the peace and operator of a store and service station on Troy Highway.

Others included R. A. Gipson, manager of Hayward Powell Store No. 2 and Hayward Howell, owner and operator of Howell's Store No. 1, both on Troy Highway; J. B. Phillips at Ramer; James Kahn, Kahn's Store at Pine Level; Clovis H. Hilton, proprietor of Hilton's Store on Upper Wetumpka Road near Flatwood Community; J. Massingill, operator of Massingill's Grocery near Flatwood; Caterina McCarty, operator of McCarty's Place at Waugh Sam Dal Parks, proprietor of Dal



WHERE BOMB HIT

Police Officer M. L. Wray points to the spot on the front porch of the King home where a bomb hit last night exploding and shattering windows, a column and ripping a mailbox from the wall. The bomb left a shallow hole about four inches long and two inches wide. It was believed to be a hand grenade or a half stick of dynamite.

Drinkard Denies Favoritism In Award For Fishing Lake

Conservation Director W. H. (Bill) Drinkard denied emphatically yesterday he had shown any "political favoritism" in awarding a contract to manage a huge fishing lake to E. M. Moore, the father-in-law of Gov. James E. Folsom.

Moore has been awarded the contract to manage the new 250-acre West Alabama Fishing Lake, located nine miles west of Tuscaloosa. It is the largest fertilized fishing lake in the world.

News stories published Sunday had been critical of the fact that Moore's contract had been awarded without competitive bidding.

Drinkard confirmed this fact yesterday, but added "as far as I know never in the history of the

much more experienced in that work and because of his good record in managing a state lake in Marion County," Drinkard said.

"As to the charge that was made that Moore will make from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a day at the lake, I would like to point out that it would require 4,000 fishermen each day for him to make \$1,000," Drinkard continued. "There might be that many there on opening day, but he certainly can't expect to average that much."

"If he makes \$25 a day it will be good," Drinkard added.

Under the contract, Moore handles the selling of one-day fishing permits, boat rentals and concessions. The fee for fishing is 50 cents a day, with Moore keeping

deep, four inches long and two inches wide in the tile-like porch covering.

The bomb explosion shattered the four windows on the front of the house, sending glass flying inside the living room on the north side and den and music room on the south side. The house is the parsonage of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

The house is about 13 feet from the sidewalk and about 30 feet from the street.

A neighbor, Ernest Walters, 301 S. Jackson, said he saw a light-colored car stop in front of the King house and then move away in a "terrible hurry." Walters said he was walking up his sidewalk when he saw the car and immediately after heard the explosion. He said he saw one man driving the car.

The Williams woman told essentially the same story as the wife of King. She said she was "shocked by the explosion."

PEACE FOR PEACE

At a crowd of about 300 Negroes gathered outside the house, the 22-year-old Rev. King, in a dramatic scene, addressed them. He began by asking the group to be "peaceful."

"We believe in law and order. Don't get panicky. Don't do anything panicky at all. Don't get your weapons. He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword. Remember that is what God said. We are not advocating violence. We want to love our enemies. I want you to love our enemies. Be good to them. Love them and let them know you love them. I did

(See BOMBING, Page 2A)

City Offers \$500 Reward In Bombing

The Montgomery City Commission last night offered a reward of \$500 for the capture and conviction of the persons who bombed the home of the Rev. M. L. King, Negro boycott leader.

Mayor W. A. Gayle, speaking for the City Commission said:

"We do not condone such acts of violence under any conditions in our community."

"The persons who committed this terrible crime should be punished to the fullest extent of the law."

"We are asking the cooperation of the entire community to find the guilty parties. We want any details, however small they may be, that may lead to the arrest of the guilty parties."

"Not in our community or any community in this land of ours should there be such terrible acts of violence. We are strongly in favor of law and order."

"We are offering a \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. We are providing

Drunkard

(Continued From Page 1)
lived. "He has to see that it is kept in order, and he visits every little town, and keeps a record of all. I didn't even discuss this with Gov. Fulmer."

He said the claim that he was building a \$100,000 lake house was "absurdly exaggerated."

Two-story 30 x 60, two-bath, being built for Moore's lake basement will also be used which can be converted into a first aid center when Drankard said. "Anyhow that a three-bedroom one won't cost \$100,000—great tribute of the Parks is in charge of that and unless the house will cost \$15,000 and \$20,000."

He said he will be asked to build the house, and the H. and H. Co. of Albertville, a firm which painted the office building last fall, will be asked to do the same. H. and H. is by Olin Hearn, a strong conservation supporter, and Bob a brother of Gov. Felt executive secretary. Both and Felt are from it.

He said the figure of \$100,000

recently stemmed from the

that much revenue has

aside for expanding at

including the construction

house, boat dock, bath

ocean stands and pic-

ctor also disclosed that facilities will be available lake for both white visitors—the first state used by both races.

perating the lake in

Moore was the

of one of the largest

paid by the State

Adjustment in years.

paid \$7,000 by the state

a claim that his fish

was ruined when

Highway Department considerable quantity of

ster in the lake which

fish.

was represented before

by House Speaker Ran-

The lake was damaged

at the time was not heard

until 1958, shortly

the change of administra-

tion.

He said he had addressed that

group to "be calm and quiet.

Don't do anything that will not

be for justice, for God is with

us."

1-MINUTE SPEECH

As he walked up on the porch, he calmly asked what happened. He looked at the widow and went inside where he met his wife. They discussed the bombing in a rear room and then he returned to the porch to address the crowd. Standing there before the group surrounded by four police-

Bombing Of Negro Home

not start this boyant. I was asked to give a speech at your luncheon, I want it to be known, the length and breadth of this land that

(Continued From Page 1)

If I am stopped this movement will not stop. If I am stopped our work will not stop. For what we are doing is right. What we are doing is just. And God is with us."

As he finished his talk, the crowd of Negroes cheered him, shouting "Amen," and "God bless you, Brother King."

Then Police Commissioner Clyde C. Slocum addressed the group. A few minutes before, he had told the King couple inside their house that he did not condone "such acts of violence as this and I will certainly do everything in my power to bring the guilty parties to court and put them in prison." He told King that "I do not agree with you in your belief, but I will do everything within my power to defend you against such acts as this."

POLICE PROTECTION

He told the crowd the same and added that he was providing "police protection for the King family."

Mayor W. A. Gayle, also on the scene, told the group that "I am for law and order and the entire white community is for law and order and none of us condones or believes in those sorts of acts in any way. I am going to work with my last breath if necessary to find and convict the guilty parties."

A short distance away, Sheriff Mac Sim Butler was aiding in the investigation. He said that he was "opposed to such acts of violence" and would furnish men and equipment and anything else in his power to help find the guilty parties."

The Rev. King addressed the group again saying "go home and sleep calm. Go home and don't worry. Be calm as I and my family are. We are not hurt and remember that if anything happens to me, there will be others to take my place."

King, dressed in an overcoat and suit, arrived home about 15 minutes after the bombing. He said that he had just returned from a Negro mass meeting at the First Baptist Church at Ripley and Jefferson where some 2,000 Negroes met.

"BE CALM AND QUIET"

He said he had addressed that group to "be calm and quiet. Don't do anything that will not be for justice, for God is with us."

1-MINUTE SPEECH

As he walked up on the porch, he calmly asked what happened. He looked at the widow and went inside where he met his wife. They discussed the bombing in a rear room and then he returned to the porch to address the crowd. Standing there before the group surrounded by four police-

Negroes, continued to sit from the rear toward the front but would not be required to stand. If any seats are vacant,

Local officials of the Montgomery City-County and the City Commission have contended that such a plan would still violate state and city segregation laws that separate facilities to maintain for whites and Negroes.

Eden

(Continued From Page 1)

post regional atomic project, to strengthen this cooperation.

Eisenhower skipped the second, more formal meeting between Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and some dozen aides. He retired to his bedroom to rest, as has been prescribed by the doctors to help him recuperate from his September heart attack.

The President, after his nap, joined the group two hours later. After the President's return, there was thus a third meeting lasting another hour.

The second and third meetings dealt almost exclusively with the Middle East ranging from the Arab countries eastward to Pakistan.

The conferees are to resume tomorrow morning at 10:30 a.m., when Lloyd calls on Dulles for a formal working session at the State Department.

Eisenhower will join the talks along with Eden at the White House afterward for a luncheon session. A third meeting tomorrow is set for the afternoon and a fourth talk over a dinner which Dulles is to give for the two British leaders and their assistants.

Eisenhower and Eden got together today less than two hours after Eden flew in from New York. He landed in a London-like drizzle and fog.

Benson

(Continued From Page 1)

Hailed by her superior and signed for the secretary by Miller M. Shurtliff, assistant to Benson's executive assistant. None of them had read the article criticizing federal farm programs.

BENSON'S SUPPORT

Bennett said Mrs. Slagel was relying on Knowles' statement that the magazine piece had been written in support of Benson's position. "A chain of unfortunate blunders," the senator said, had put Benson "squarely on the spot." He added that Benson's acceptance of responsibility "for a mistake he did not make" was "the act and attitude of a man of unusual courage and spiritual maturity."

Sen. Watkins (R-Utah) also supported Benson, saying he hopes members of the Senate will have "charity" for the secretary in this

Folsom Wins Round I

County was insist on the reading of the House Journal again, killing still more time.

But the more time they lose, the

(Continued From Page 1)

The Senate's proposed measure which would give full-time senator many hours more.

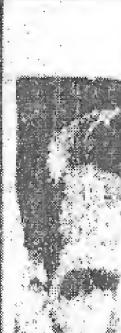
The House voted on the bill for each 25,000 persons thereof, by whose strength it was to one rep set a bonus plus their present.

A similar in House calendar provides, Abel killed but early on the calendar the Legislature's formula.

While the lower wrangling over the Senate is on with school finance the calendar, for a today to let the money to get their year and next.

Because revenue passed new income clause in the education bill passed by the last summer, the tax amendment in appropriations.

The borrowing is aimed at enabling get the full appropriate additional taxes.



DR. E. L.

acceptable to you is irritating to the stock is to be a sport and correct. While everyone in our daily task of a

To the unbelief. The was

Teen-Agers Get Imprisonment

12 Cent Kill

STEP, Mass., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Two boys—aged 15 to 20—were to life imprisonment to a murder-robbery that took place more than two years ago. Richard P. Pelton,

The Montgomery Advertiser

No. 10

Montgomery, Ala., Friday Morning, January 11, 1957

32 Pages

Up to the
date news
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Police Muster Reservy In Wake Of Dynamitii

President Asks Battle Against Inflation Peril

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Eisenhower announced the American people today to stand "against price" against inflation, inflation in taxes and the economic enemies of "fanned inflationary peril."

INFLATION PERIL

"The national interest," he said, "cannot take precedence over temporary advantages which may be secured by particular groups at the expense of all the people."

INFLATION PERIL

With the purpose of letting the American people know what he thought of the inflationary peril, the President said, the danger of inflation "is always present."

But the President's words, he added, will not suffice, as the

President said, there will be a "battle against the inflationary peril."

Other members of the

White House were divided on the

"inflation" but seemed to

think that the Vice Presi-

dent's speech was

timely and well-timed.

Other members of the

White House were

not so sure.

Others were

not so sure.

Integration Opponents Hang Two Effigies in Court Square

A small group of White men attempted to stir up racial strife with a mock hanging ceremony at Court Square, but their efforts attracted little attention.

A normal Saturday throng of shoppers and passersby expressed more curiosity than approval at the scaffolding from which hung two effigies - one painted Black and adorned with the sign "NAACP" and the other representing a White man wearing a sign "I Talked Integration." One of the demonstrators, when asked if it was done as a joke or prank, replied, "Hell no, we did this to show how serious we feel about the segregation issue." He also said the demonstrators were union members and businessmen.

The demonstrators took the mock gallows from a truck and placed it at the foot of Court Square. The group of demonstrators consisted of about 12 White men. While the dummies were being hung, one of the men played "Reveille" and one sounded the rebel yell.

Two of the participants were identified as Jack D. Brock, co-publisher of the Alabama Labor News, and Eugene S. Hall, a director of the Montgomery White Citizens Council. Brock stated the ceremony had been planned for about a month. He received a telephone call from the "Committee on the Preservation of Segregation" (COPS) requesting his participation in the mock ceremony. "As we of the Alabama Labor News are among the leaders in the fight to preserve segregation, I offered my services to COPS", Brock stated. He also stated COPS was

an organization of about 600 White persons pledged to preserve segregation in Montgomery.

Hall, a local White Citizens Council leader, said the Citizens Council did not sponsor the demonstration, but some of the council members participated in the program.

The last issue of the Alabama Labor News carried an announcement on its first page for all Montgomerians to be present at Court Square at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, August 4, 1956. The publication did not indicate what would take place at that time.

When the police arrived at Court Square, the demonstrators were gone. The officers tore down the scaffolding and hauled it off.

Freedom Riders

I was on duty at the Police Department in May of 1961 when a call came in to the desk stating there was a problem at the bus station. When I arrived at the bus station, I found John Seigenthaler, a White male who worked for the Justice Department, lying in the street, apparently injured. Officer Dick Wade and myself got him up, put his arms around our shoulders, and walked him to Professional Center Hospital. The physician on duty, Dr. Bartlett, examined Mr. Seigenthaler and diagnosed him with a concussion. Mr. Seigenthaler said he did not want to be admitted to the hospital. Dr. Bartlett advised him that he would have to sign a form stating he did not want to receive medical treatment. At that, Seigenthaler stated that he would

receive treatment. He asked to use the phone; he then went into another room and called Bobby Kennedy at Hyannisport, Massachusetts. He stated that they had a problem at the bus station in Montgomery, that he had been injured, and was at the hospital.

When I first noticed Mr. Seigenthaler lying on the pavement, I also noticed a piece of paper lying beside him. When I picked it up, I found that it was a list of all the "Freedom Riders". This led me to believe that the Justice Department was sponsoring the "Freedom Riders". Of course, that does not make what happened to him at the bus station right, but it was incredible to find that the Justice Department was backing these people.

The Police Department, as far as I know, did not receive any notification of the "Freedom Riders"

arriving in Montgomery prior to the incident or that they called to notify us that they had a problem at the bus station. Once we arrived at the bus station, all the people that were probably involved in beating up the riders were gone. We called for some ambulances, but no ambulance would respond to the call at the bus station. All the injured people had to be transported by automobile or taxi to get medical treatment.

After the bus station incident and Mr. Seigenthaler's call to Bobby Kennedy, who at that time was Attorney General, Kennedy called in the U. S. Marshals to Montgomery to protect the Black people. The Blacks met at the First Baptist Church on Ripley and Columbus Streets on Sunday night, and the marshals gathered in a lot across from the church, which is where the Police Department

stands now. A riot broke out and one car was turned upside down and set on fire. The car was later identified as belonging to Clifford Durr, a White attorney who was prominent in the Civil Rights Movement. The car had been driven to the church by Winston Churchill's niece. After the police, not the marshals, restored order and everyone was in the church, the police decided that the Blacks could not leave the church until daylight because it would not be safe. Therefore, they were confined to the church building all of Sunday night. At daylight, we allowed them to go home.

The Montgomery Police were not present at the church on Sunday night because Bobby Kennedy had sent U. S. Marshals to protect the Blacks. The Marshals were not trained in riot control nor were they equipped to handle it. When they

finally called us in to handle the situation, it took us an hour to restore order to the scene.

Bobby Kennedy

Bobby Kennedy came to Montgomery to talk to Governor Wallace about the Civil Rights Movement. We set up security with the Secret Service for his visit. He visited several places in Montgomery before going to the Capitol. Before he arrived at the Capitol a group of Whites gathered on the sidewalk at the Capitol carrying placards not complimentary to Kennedy. They had some eggs and tomatoes in containers and I am sure they planned to egg Kennedy and his vehicles. I asked them to disperse and gave them ample time

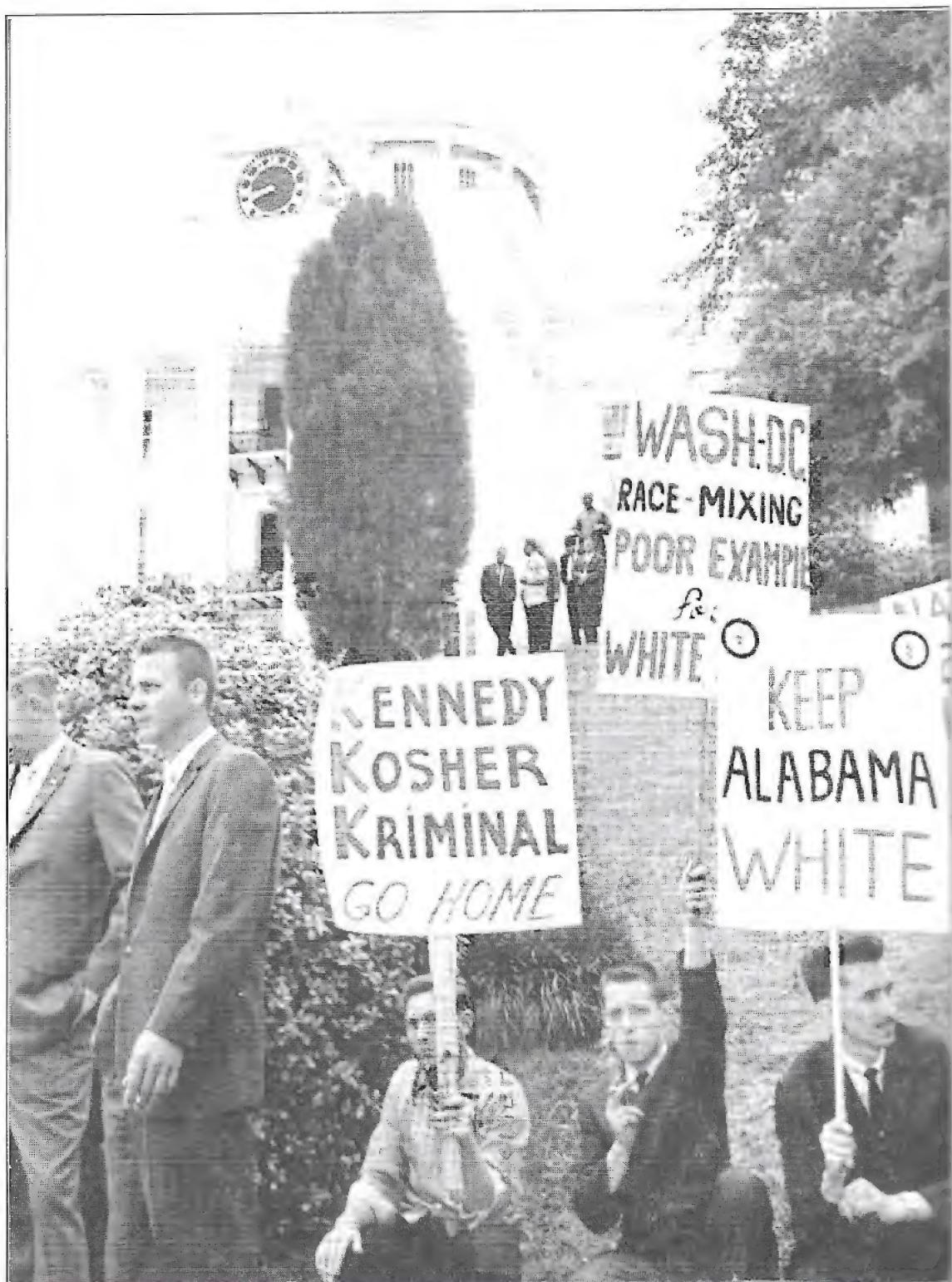
and when they failed to disperse they were arrested and transported to jail.

That night Bobby Shelton, the Grand Dragon of the Klu Klux Klan (KKK), called me and wanted to meet with me about the arrests. I told him he would have to come out to my house to see me. He came out and stated that the KKK wanted to help the police and we could work together to accomplish certain goals. I told him the police took an oath to enforce the laws of the State of Alabama and the City of Montgomery and that we did not need any help from them in carrying out our duties. He asked me to dismiss the cases on those arrested and if not they would fight it in court. I told him I would not dismiss these cases and would see him in the courtroom.

J.B. Stoner, an attorney from Georgia, represented the ones arrested and they were all convicted in court.



These marchers were arrested when they refused to disperse. This was the day Bobby Kennedy came to see Governor Wallace.



These marchers were also arrested when they refused to disperse.

March to Capitol

One Sunday Ralph Abernathy and other ministers stated they were going to march to the Capitol from King's church at the corner of Dexter and Decatur Street. It was a cool day and people were wearing jackets and coats. The march was to begin around 2:00 p.m.

When I arrived at Dexter and Decatur at approximately 1:00 p.m., White people had gathered on the lawns in front of the Capitol complex buildings. I would estimate the crowd at approximately 2,500 people. I sent some plain clothed officers to circulate among the crowd to see if they detected any firearms. They reported back that about 50% of the crowd was armed, including some with shotguns under their overcoats.

It was very apparent with the number of police officers 1 had that we could not control this crowd. Remarks had been made by the protesters that if they tried to march on the Capitol we would stop them in their tracks. Seeing that we could not possibly prevent a blood bath if this march occurred, I went to the front door of the church and asked to speak to Abernathy.

When he came to the door I asked him to step outside where we could talk. I advised him of the situation and showed him the crowd at the Capitol. I informed him that many of them were armed and that I did not have enough police officers to handle this size crowd and his group also. I told him of the danger he would put his group in if he did not call off the march. He stated they had planned the march and they were going to march to the Capitol.

They came out of the church about six abreast and started toward the Capitol. When they got about halfway across Decatur Street the White crowd started toward them. I ordered the police to stop the marchers and get them back into the church. We had some problems with a few that did not want to cooperate, but it was necessary for their safety that they return to the church.

After we got them back inside, I advised Abernathy that they would have to leave the church in groups, often at intervals, as this was the only way we could safely handle the situation. He agreed and the church was emptied in this manner.

This was a dangerous situation and could have ended in tragedy if we had not handled it in this method.

The national news media were covering this event and I believe this was the reason Abernathy decided he had to go ahead with the march. Every time an event such as this was held, the national news media was there to cover the story.

When Martin Luther King started the Civil Rights Movement, he knew how the south would react because of southern traditions. He knew how the politicians would respond and this fit in his blueprint for success.

I am sure he did a lot of research and planning and had some good advisors on what to do and when to do it. He seemed to control the national news media and they would only show the bad things that happened. By receiving all of this publicity he was able to rouse people all over the U.S. and they started donating money for his cause.

King did a lot to change many things, and fought many laws that were unjust. There is no doubt in my mind that when he first started this movement he was sincere and dedicated to the cause. But as time went on I think he got power hungry and was enjoying flying all over the country and living high on the hog. I believe that many of the so-called Black leaders who joined the Civil Rights Movement were in it for the money and publicity.

There is no doubt that Dr. King was a leader but don't forget he was also an opportunist.

Students March on Montgomery

On March 15, 1965, a group of approximately 1000 White and Black students

marched to the Capitol to protest something, with many students being from other states. They did not have a permit to march, so the police stopped them at Decatur and Adams Street. They were told they would have to disperse and clear the street. The students began shouting obscenities at the police. One student wearing a denim jacket took it off, grabbed the sleeves, and began waving it at the police, saying "come and charge it you SOB's." As the students got louder with their chatter and jeering, we sensed it might lead to violence.

The Sheriff had a mounted posse at the intersection and was asked to help us disperse the crowd. The students were told they were violating the law and would have to clear the street and disperse. They refused to leave, so we moved in with the mounted posse. The students ran up on the

porches of some residences and picked up flowerpots and other things and started throwing them at us, with some hitting the horses and deputies. There was one student of Japanese descent who had a pen knife. He was later identified as Steven Kiyoshi Kuromiga, age 21. Kuromiga used the blade to slice at the Sheriff's leg, but only managed to cut the coveralls the Sheriff was wearing. The Sheriff came off the horse and gave the student a real good spanking. The student was then taken to the hospital and it was found he was not badly injured. There were a few injuries in the demonstration, but the students started throwing things at us and we had to defend ourselves. No more force was used than was reasonable and necessary.

Later on the same day, about 1000 students who had a permit from the City marched to the

State Capitol with a petition for Governor Wallace. They failed to see him and left without incident after about an hour. A Wallace aide said the Governor had set up an appointment with Negro college groups but the appointment was cancelled due to the first march getting out of hand.

The incident at Decatur and Adams Street brought about a pledge from King, Jr. to lead a protest march on the courthouse. King charged police brutality by the mounted posse, a familiar phrase they used to try and cover up their wrongdoing.

On Wednesday, March 17, 1965, King led a march to the courthouse to protest the deputies' actions. We blocked off the street in front of the courthouse and King and others met with the Sheriff and other county officials. I do not know what took

place in the meeting, but the Sheriff and his deputies were only doing their job.

Later, some Civil Rights attorneys came to my office and stated they were investigating me and other police in regards to the incident at Adams and Decatur. They were told that we were doing the job we were sworn to do and to go ahead with the investigation.

The day we arrested some demonstrators at the Capitol and set the trials for the same night, a group came to the Police Department and started marching and shouting on the sidewalks. They were holding hands and I noticed a White girl trying to get our attention. I went to her and took her to my office in the Police Department. She started crying and was very nervous. She said she had come to Montgomery with a group of students from her

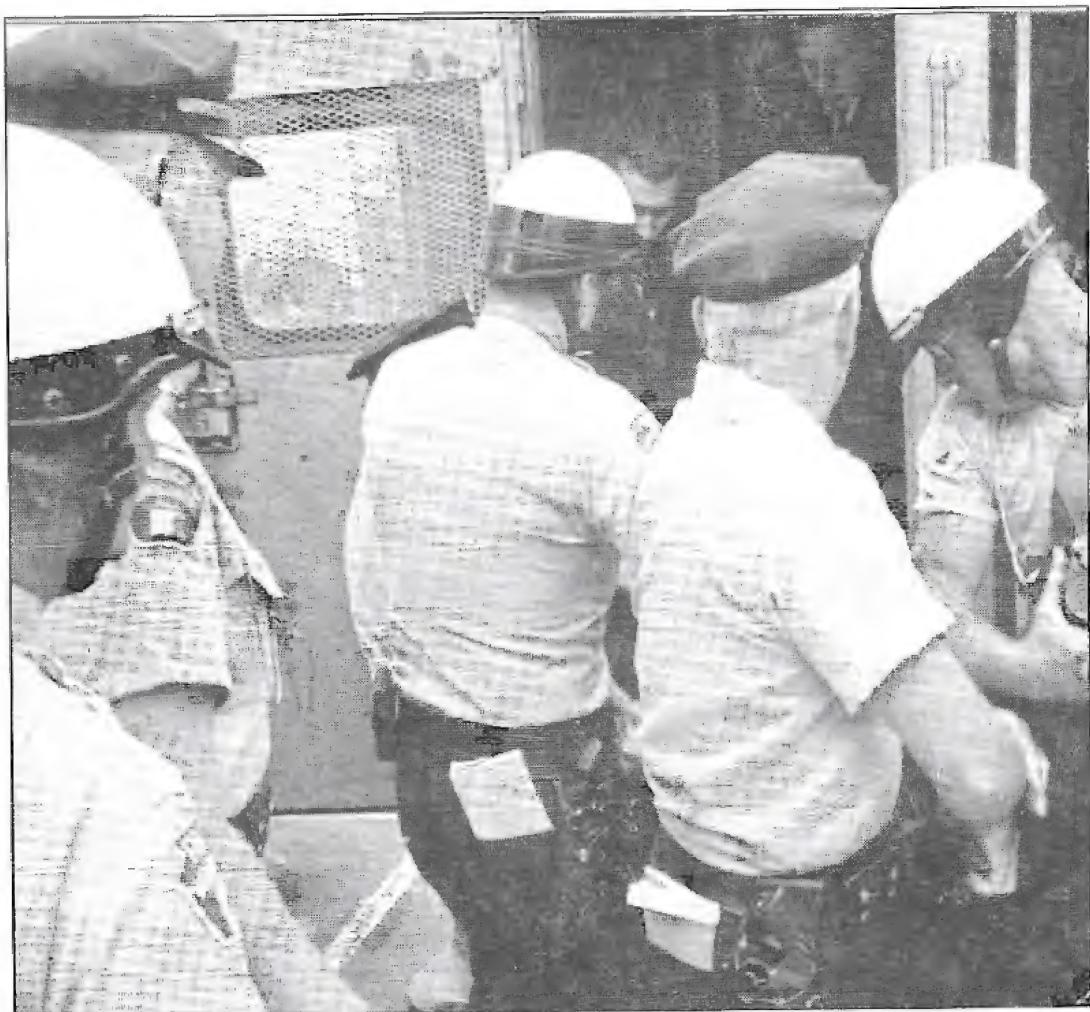
college on a bus. After she got here, the Black males made them take off their underpants. She stated the males were not interested in the Civil Rights Movement and only wanted sex. She was very scared and wanted to get back home and asked for my help. I let her call her parents and then three of us took up a collection for her bus fare back home. She stated she did not find the situation here to be as stated by other students and the news media.

The group that was still marching and shouting was later arrested after they were given a reasonable time to disperse.

During the Civil Rights Movement in Montgomery, we had a group of about 30 clergy, many from out of state, who marched to the Capitol one night to pray for us. I told them that I believed in prayer and appreciated them praying for us. When

they were praying the Lord's Prayer many of them did not know the words. It was questionable how many were true clergy.

One Minister from Pennsylvania got up and told the group that his congregation had insisted that he come to Montgomery to participate in the Civil Rights Movement. He said, "I have been here several days and I do not find the situation to be as reported by the National News Media. I am going back home because I have many problems there that needs corrected and I am sure you have problems in your areas that need to be taken care of also. I will tell my congregation that the problems in Montgomery are not as depicted."



The marchers would sometimes lie down in the street when they were placed under arrest. The police would have to pick them up and carry them to the wagon.

James Forman: Out of Chicago

James Forman was a well-built, slow-talking Negro from Chicago and Executive Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He was unpredictable in his actions; he enjoyed using obscenities to shock his listeners. Typical of Foreman, he rushed his group of pickets to the State House that day. They arrived about five minutes before the White supremacists. Unlike the Whites, he did not apply for a permit to march because there was no authority in Montgomery he respected.

We tightened up security and kept the two groups apart. It was a very tense situation and we had our hands full to prevent any bloodshed. The White supremacists left after about 30 minutes of protesting, but Foreman's group stayed.

I asked Forman and his group, who were marching the street and blocking traffic, to leave. They refused to do so by sitting down in the street. I arrested 80 picketers and charged them for refusing to obey a lawful order or direction of a police officer.

It was quite apparent that Forman and his group wanted to cause an incident as they were shouting obscenities at the White group and us. As police officers, we could only grit our teeth and keep a professional posture. If we had not kept our cool, this could have erupted into an extremely bad situation. Dr. King preached non-violence; many people in his movement were troublemakers and provoked people to the extreme but our officers held their professional positions to the end.

Marching to the Courthouse

Martin Luther King announced that any Black person who wanted to register to vote should meet at his church on Dexter Avenue the next morning and he would lead them to the courthouse to register. On the morning King was going to lead them, very few showed up at the church.

They waited a couple of hours from their scheduled time, trying to get up a larger group. I think they were calling people to come to the church because this would be embarrassing to King if he did not get a large group. There were about 125 people gathered at the church.

The national news media was also present. King believed we would try to stop them and that he would get national news coverage of us stopping

them. I could see the headlines reading "Montgomery Police Stop Blacks from Registering to Vote". I decided we would escort them to the courthouse. Some of them left the group, and by the time we arrived at the courthouse, there were only 60 to 70 that remained. This march failed because we did not do as King planned we would do.

The national news media gave this very little coverage because we had escorted them to the courthouse rather than stopping them.

March 10, 1965

The second shift was called in at 8:00 in the morning. Nine bus loads of Blacks came to the church on Ripley at Columbus from Tuskegee during

the morning hours. They obtained a parade permit for 1:00 p.m. About 900 marched to the last block of Dexter Avenue in front of the Capitol. They were escorted all the way. Around 4:00 p.m., about 600 disbursed and were escorted by motorcycle officers to the church on Ripley. There was loud singing and shouting all during the affair. A police line was formed around the remaining group. They were told that they could leave in small groups, but could not return to the group if they left.

No food or refreshment was allowed through the line. Several left during the night in small groups. Several stepped outside the line and were not allowed to return. Between 200 and 250 remained until about 2:00 a.m. It started raining and they returned to the church where they stayed the night.

Friday, March 19, 1965

At about 5:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 18, 39 individuals started to picket City Hall. Most all were carrying signs, like "One Man – One Vote", etc. They were walking two abreast and going back and forth in front of City Hall. I arrived at police headquarters at about 9:00 p.m. I had driven by there several times earlier. I was in and out of the building, but mostly I stayed outside. It was very cold outside. They were allowed to receive food, water, blankets, and coats. At about 11:00 p.m., they all sat down on the sidewalks and steps to the city auditorium. I advised them that they could not sit down on the sidewalks and that they would have to keep moving. I advised them that as long as they were moving they were picketing, but when they sat

down on the sidewalks they were loitering. I told them that they could continue to picket, disburse, or be arrested for loitering if they remained seated. They all got up and resumed picketing. At midnight, they again sat down on the sidewalk on the Madison Street side of City Hall between the steps leading to the courtroom and the steps to Police Headquarters. They were sitting on the south side of the sidewalk next to the building and partially blocking the sidewalks. I advised them again that they could not sit on the sidewalk and told them that they had 30 seconds to get up and resume picketing, disburse, or be arrested for loitering. I waited about 3 minutes and again told them. They all remained seated. I asked one of the policemen to step inside and call for the wagon. Captain McGhee got the wagon driver, Officer J. H. Loftin, from the courtroom and he

brought the wagon around. When he backed up to the sidewalk, I told the group one more time that they could disburse, resume picketing, or be arrested. This was 12:08 a.m. No one moved. I told them that they were all under arrest for loitering.

I then told the police that were in the area to form a line around them and not let anyone leave or enter the area. When I told them they were under arrest, Leonard McGhee got up and started walking on the west sidewalk. He said something to me but I did not understand what it was. When he kept walking, I grabbed him by his right arm and he jerked loose and kept walking. I got a better hold on his arm and put him in the wagon. Some of the others walked to the wagon, but most of them laid down or sat on the sidewalk and had to be carried to the wagon.

There were 39 arrested in all at that time. Six said they were juveniles and were taken to the county jail by the Youth Aide Bureau. Thirty-three were booked at the city jail. Later that morning in court, two of them were found to be juveniles and were sent to the county. Later, one of the boys, John Williams, was found to be 18 and was brought back to the city jail and I signed a warrant for him. This made thirty-two adults and seven juveniles.

The Day of the Big March! March 25, 1965

Late that afternoon I was riding in the patrol car checking the downtown area, especially the bus stations and the Union Station. As I turned off

Water Street on to Lee Street, I saw three or four buses double parked in front of the state store and the Union Coffee Shop. I believe these were Trailway Buses, charted for some of the marchers. As I pulled up behind the last bus, which was about 100 feet from the Union Coffee Shop, I saw 8 or 10 people running out of the coffee shop. One of these was a young White boy, probably in his teens, one or two White preachers and several others, both White and Black. As they ran out the door, several more people got off some of the buses, and about 12 or 15 of them ran to the police car. I began parking the car at this time.

They were yelling and one of the Black women told me that I had better pull my pistol and go in the Union Coffee Shop, because there was a man in there with a knife. I saw at this time that the

went back outside and asked the White preacher with the head wound what had happened and he told me that one of the men had hit his head with a chair. I asked him to go back inside with me and show me which one had hit him and if he wanted to sign a warrant on him. He said that he just wanted to get out of the town. I asked the young White boy if he wanted to sign a warrant and he said no. I asked the crowd if any of them would go back inside with me and tell me who hit the preacher and boy and one of them said they just wanted to get of town. As I was talking to the crowd, they were walking down Lee Street toward Union Station. I went back in the coffee shop. Several more policemen had arrived at this time. Part of the crowd got back on the buses and I believe that some of them went to the Union Station. I got back in my car and continued to check

the downtown area. I gave a statement concerning the above incident this date to F.B.I. Agent Bell, from Atlanta, Georgia.

**July 28, 1965:
Moore Food Store,
1257 Cleveland Ave.**

There had been some picketing earlier in the day at the Moore Food Store. I had two men, Officers Swearinger and Gandy, standing by in the parking lot to advise me of any more trouble. At approximately 5:15 p.m. they called and said the picketers were gathering up again. I arrived around 5:25 p.m. There were six Blacks picketing in front of

the store on the sidewalks. There were 5 girls and one boy. They were about 5 or 6 feet apart and all were carrying a sign. They were walking in a counter clockwise oval up one side of the sidewalk and down the other - from one side of the store to the other.

I asked the girl in front of the line if they had a permit to parade and she said no. I asked the others as they walked by if they had a permit to parade. I told them if they did not, they were in violation of our city ordinance and they would have to disburse or be arrested. They kept walking and made another turn. I stepped in front of the lead girl and again told them they were in violation and to disburse or be arrested. She said they were not going to stop. I told her she was under arrest for parading without a permit and told each of the others as they came by and turned them over to Lt. Dumas. Two of the girls

were adults. The other four were juveniles. There were approximately twenty to thirty other Blacks in the area at the time of the arrest. There were two or three White customers coming and going but no other White spectators.

Demonstrators Surprised at Jailing

The civil rights demonstrators said they would fill our jails full, and after the jails were full, we could not make any more arrests. What they didn't know was that we had activated the old jail. We also had made arrangements with the State Board of Corrections to use the trustee barracks at Kilby Prison, which was vacant at the time. The

Board of Corrections would furnish the meals for a charge and bill the city. We would furnish the guards and security for the building.

On March 6, 1960, a large group of students marched to the Capitol. They were jeering and trying to intimidate the police. They did not have a permit to march and after a reasonable amount of time, I asked them to disperse and clear the street. They ignored this request and sat down in the street. They had no respect for anyone and acted like they could do as they pleased.

They were arrested for "refusing to obey a lawful order or direction of a police officer". We put some in our jail and sent some to the facility at Kilby. They seemed surprised that we had the facilities to take care of this large group. The next day when some of the parents were making their bonds, I

could hear them say, "I am paying money for you to go to school, not demonstrate."

The students that were arrested were very belligerent and hostile. They wanted a confrontation with the police, but the police held their emotions in check and we did not have any violence. A large group of students from Alabama State University and Tuskegee University marched to the front of the Capitol on Bainbridge Street. They were singing "We Shall Overcome". They did not have a permit to march so they were told to disperse. We gave them ample time to disperse and then they sat down in the street. They were placed under arrest for "Refusing to obey a lawful order or direction of a Police Officer."

Alvin Holmes came up to me and said he wanted to go in the crowd and talk to the students. I

told him the students were under arrest and he could not go in and talk to them. He ask me what I would do if he did go in and I told him I would arrest him for interfering with the arrest of the students. He walked around the students and then darted in. He was arrested and a Patrol Car took him to the City Jail, where he was booked.

One afternoon some students blocked Jackson Street just south of High Street. They were asked to disperse but refused to move. I called some motorcycle officers to come to High and Jackson and we formed a squad wedge. I used a megaphone to ask them to disperse. They failed to move and I spotted Andrew Young standing near the corner. I asked him if he would take my megaphone and ask them to disperse and he did. After he talked to them they dispersed. Andrew told me that they

had a lot of bricks and bottles and would have used them if we had moved in. I thanked him for what he did.

During the marches and demonstrations in Montgomery, students were coming by the busloads from Northern Colleges and Universities. They would meet at Alabama State University and march to the Capitol. They did not have a permit to march so the Police would stop them and ask them to disperse. They would curse and spit on the Police and sit down in the street and lock arms. When they were arrested they had to be carried and put in the wagon. On one occasion they lay down in the street and urinated and it was running down Dexter Avenue. These people had no respect for anyone, not even themselves.

I remember they had Jackson Street blocked one night and we ask them to disperse and they

refused. The Police marched in to disperse them and they starting throwing bricks and bottles at us. I got hit in back of the head with a Coke bottle. It almost knocked me down and I had a headache for several days. We had several Officers that were hit on the shins by bricks and bottles.

We were confronted with these marchers almost every day and they cursed us and spit on us. It was really tough on the Police to face this almost daily. The Police and the Police Reserves did an outstanding job of keeping their cool and keeping the lid on things so they did not get out of hand.

I let these people know up front that the Police were going to use the force reasonable and necessary to maintain law and order and to protect the lives and property of the City of Montgomery. I believe they got the message.

Police Commissioner Sullivan vs. The New York Times

In 1960, the *New York Times* printed an article that stated, "In Montgomery, Alabama, after students were expelled from school at Alabama State University, truckloads of Montgomery Police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the campus of Alabama State University."

Commissioner Sullivan brought suit against the *New York Times*. The *New York Times* admitted in Court that it had lied about this incident and Sullivan was awarded damages.

The U.S. Supreme Court later denied Sullivan damages, stating he was a public figure and would have to prove the Times did this maliciously. This is just one incident where the press did not print the

truth about events that happened during the Civil Rights Movement; there were numerous others.

The White Citizen Council and KKK

When Dr. King started the Civil Rights Movement in Montgomery, the White Citizen Council and KKK were determined to fight the movement with whatever means it thought necessary. During this time, King was in and out of Montgomery making speeches. When he came back to Montgomery, we didn't know where or when he would make his speeches in the area. We needed to know his itinerary so we could set up security for

him. He was reluctant to give us this information because he didn't trust us.

I had a Black friend whom I contacted. He arranged a meeting with Dr. King, my friend and myself. I explained to Dr. King the importance of us knowing his itinerary so we could set up security for him. I told him that we had some people in Montgomery who wanted to kill him and would do so if they got the chance. I told him we wanted to protect him while he was in Montgomery, but we needed his cooperation in doing this. He agreed on this and security was set up.

He stated he was preaching non-violence, but that they would violate the laws they felt were unjust and unconstitutional. "I want the police to arrest us and then we can go into court and get these laws declared unconstitutional," he stated, "but I do not

want any police brutality." I told him that I did not want any police brutality and would deal appropriately with anyone that violated this law. I also told him that just because he is preaching non-violence did not mean that some of his group would not get violent. He understood and said he would try to control his group as much as possible. We needed to keep the lines of communication open to help us accomplish our goals.

Two Top Kremlin Agents Head South

Two top Kremlin agents had moved into the southern lunch counter demonstrations in an attempt to provoke bloody racial strife. The pair, ostensibly newspapermen, were Russian-born spy recruiters-agitators, and the red boss of all Negro and Southern trouble-making activities.

Simultaneously, Communists and their supporters were told by the red press to "express your solidarity" with the striking students by "joining the picket line demonstrations".

One of the "agit-prop" men on the scene in the south was Joseph North, 56, the "foreign editor" of *The Worker*, the official mouthpiece of the Communist party, USA. The other was James E. Jackson, 45, the newly named propaganda czar of

the party, and "editor" of the red newspaper.

Jackson would not say whether he would side with the U. S. in a war with Russia.

North had in the past shown up at trouble spots. He was in Cuba meeting with the Communist brass to set up the "line" to be followed a few days after Castro took over. He served with Communists during the Spanish Civil War and was one of the chief agitators in the Scottsboro rape case in the 1930's. According to sworn congressional testimony, North helped recruit agents for the international red espionage apparatus. Soon after the arrival of North and Jackson in the south, Communist newspapers began blossoming with such headlines as "front line dispatch" and "written directly from the battlefield".

Those veteran Communists tried to cash in on the civil rights issue and problems for Moscow's benefit. They were expected to stir Negro-White animosity in the hope of creating big incidents. The underlying theme of "the true champions of the Negro people are the Communist party and the Soviet Union" was pushed in pamphlets, leaflets, and newspapers. The movement of the two agents into the south also showed up another red lie. It came at a time when the Communist newspaper claimed it was having trouble collecting enough money to keep its presses rolling.

It should be remembered that no member of *The Worker* went anywhere merely to write news stories. Also not to be forgotten is the fact that the Communists, adroit at exploiting issues of genuine

concern to all Americans, had betrayed the Negro's cause whenever it was expedient.

There were many outsiders who came to Montgomery just to stir up trouble and they couldn't have cared less about the civil rights of the Blacks. We were able to spot many of these and did everything we could to get them out of Montgomery.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1960 PAGE 14, PART 1

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." — Edmund Burke

Red 'Newsmen' Go South, Aim to Add to Unrest

By JACK LOTTO

TWO TOP KREMLIN agents have moved into the Southern lunch counter demonstrations in an attempt to provoke bloody racial strife.

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ON YOUR GUARD

To help its readers keep on guard against propaganda, the Milwaukee Sentinel brings you an authoritative weekly roundup of communist and pro-communist activities.

such headlines as "front line dispatch" and "written directly from the battlefield."

These veteran communists will try to cash in on the civil rights issue and problems for Moscow's benefit. They can be expected to stir Negro-white animosity in the hope of creating big incidents.

The underlying theme to be pushed in pamphlets, leaflets, and newspapers: The true champions of the Negro people are the communist party and the Soviet Union.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE TWO agents into the South also showed up another red lie. It came at a time when the communist newspaper claimed it was having trouble collecting enough money to keep its presses rolling.

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From the National Observer

March 15, 1965

One day, we had about 1000 civil rights demonstrators, mostly students from Tuskegee Institute, who sought to march upon the Capitol. They were granted a parade permit. The slick, well-disciplined Montgomery Police Department shepherded them up Dexter Avenue past Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

On one side of Bainbridge Street in front of the Capitol, stood a line of blue-clad State Troopers, billy clubs in hand. A cordon of sheriff's deputies shuttled through the streets on horseback, but the Montgomery Police halted the march with ropes and barricades on the other side of Bainbridge Street. They simply did not want the marchers and the troopers to meet.

City police were entirely cooperative with the demonstrators. When the leaders said they would not disperse until they met the press, Assistant Chief D. H. Lackey set up a press conference at a police trailer down the hill. Although they got their press conference, the marchers refused to disperse. Montgomery police, unperturbed, let them stay and managed the Herculean feat of clearing statehouse rush-hour traffic without incident.

As darkness came, demonstrators drifted away in small groups. The police set one firm rule: Stay as long as you like, but if you leave you don't come back. When there were reports that some "rednecks" were patrolling the area with steel pipes, officers sought them out to prevent bloodshed. There was no violence and the demonstration fizzled out ignominiously. The reason was simple.

Montgomery police were better organized and more proficient than the demonstrators were. In Montgomery, the police called the shots. In Selma, Dr. King called the shots.

Montgomery's Other Side: Police Devoted to Peace

By Bruce McCabe

Record American, Staff Reporter

Published in the Saturday, March 20, 1965 Issue

There is another side to the Montgomery story, and it must be told, before some 166,000 residents of this city are irrefutably convicted for a crime they did not commit. The other side is the Montgomery Police Department, an unobtrusive

group of law enforcing officers, which, like Wilson Baker in Selma, does not relish the crash helmet.

It is a group for which all Alabamians can be thankful. For two days it is the only agency which has devoted its full time to preventing blood from running in the downtown streets.

Extremists March

Thursday was an extremely difficult day for the Montgomery police because the moderate Dr. Martin Luther King, chose to retire to seclusion and leave the field open to extremists.

That someone was not killed is a miracle directly attributable to these officers.

A phalanx of die-hard segregationists chose to march on the Capital waving rebel flags and bearing signs, which denounced everything from

"Nigger-lover Johnson" and the government of the United States to Judaism.

The Montgomery police gritted their teeth, however, and determined that the segregationists would be given every bit of protection afforded to Dr. King's marchers.

Then James Forman, executive Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, rushed a group of his pickets to the State House. They showed up barely five minutes before the racists.

Incidents Prevented

The move was typical of Forman, a well-built, slow-talking Negro from Chicago who wears blue denim overalls and smokes a pipe. He is unpredictable in behavior, even toward his own fanatical followers.

Unlike the segregationists, Forman disdained the procedure of applying for a permit. He always does, because there is no authority in Montgomery that he respects.

The Montgomery Police tightened their belts a little more, resolved that the two groups would not clash if they could help it. Such is the climate of opinion now that the police are virtually forced to grant any group any privilege it pleases.

So tight was the security that these enemies, lily-Whites and civil rights militants, demonstrated for a full 30 minutes before the Capitol within 50 feet of each other. There was no incident of any kind.

When the racists dispersed and went back, Assistant Chief D. H. Lackey, an intelligent man, made what I thought was a reasonable request. He

asked Forman's pickets, who were marching in the street and blocking traffic, to go home.

They responded by sitting down and locking their arms.

Lackey's eyes, like so many of his men these days, were red from lack of sleep. His luncheon fare is a steady diet of hamburger, the only thing he can eat in a hurry while coordinating security. He is not paid enough to stand for the contempt and vilifying abuse to which Forman's followers subject him.

He placed the 80 pickets under arrest for failing to obey him. They were hustled to the jailhouse, frisked, processed and assigned cells and locked up.

Another Assistant Chief, George Owens, implored me as a reporter to go behind the jail doors and witness all these proceedings. If I had any

impression of these demonstrators, it was that they were ecstatic about being locked up, but disappointed that no one was taking a rubber hose to them.

Surveying these young people - 40 girls and 40 boys, half of them White, half Negro - and noting the concern on Chief Owens' face, I began questioning myself.

The Other Side

I wondered if I were in Boston, or New York, or Chicago, and I were talking about the week's events in Montgomery whether I would have known enough to make a casual distinction between the Montgomery police and the sheriff's deputies, the sullen politically-appointed bullies who can't control people without horses.

Or whether I would have known that Lackey's men hate the local White Citizens Council, because trouble follows the Council and Lackey's men hate trouble.

Or that Forman's "non-violent" followers are quite capable of breeding violence, and some of them are becoming hardened, professional cop-haters.

The answers of course, are the other side of the Montgomery story.

MONTGOMER'S OTHER SIDE

Police Devoted to Peace

By BRUCE McCABE
Record American Staff Reporter

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—There is another side to the Montgomery story, and it must be told soon, before some 166,000 residents of this city are irrefutably convicted for a crime they did not commit. The other side is the Montgomery Police Dept., an unobtrusive group of law-enforcing officers which, like Wilson Baker in Selma, does not relish the crash helmet.

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INCIDENTS PREVENTED

The move was typical of Forman, a well-built, slow-talking Negro from Chicago who wears blue denim overalls and smokes a pipe. He is unpredictable in his actions, autocratic in behavior, even toward his own fanatical followers. He

uses obscenities to shock his listeners.

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Another assistant chief, George

Turn to Page 27, Col. 5

Montgomery Police Avoid Race Strife

27

RECORD AMERICAN, BOSTON, SAT., MARCH 20, 1965

Continued from Page 8

Chexes, implored me as a reporter, to go behind the jail doors and witness all those proceedings. If I had any knowledge of those demonstrations, I urge that they were nothing short of being naked as the day I was born, and that no one was taking a rubber hose to them.

Surveying these young people—40 girls and 46 boys, half of them white, half Negro—and noting the concern on Chief Carter's face, I began questioning myself.

THE OTHER SIDE

I wondered if I were in Boston, or New York, or Chicago, and I were called upon this week to events in Montgomery. Whether I would have known enough to make a clear distinction between the Montgomery police and the white citizens. The older police—supposedly pillars of society and people without blemish.

On another I would have known that Lackey and his local White Citizens Council, because trouble follows the Council and Lackey's men hate trouble.

Or that Forman's "angry, lone" followers are quite capable of breeding violence and most of whom are becoming hardened, goad-mad, one-hundred-

The answer is on the other side of the Montgomery story.

Malcolm X

I went to Selma to hear Malcolm X speak at Brown's Chapel. I was in civilian clothes and identified myself as a reporter for Newsweek Magazine. This was the only way I could get in to hear him.

Malcolm X was an intelligent man, but he believed in violence. He stated, "Our objective is complete freedom, justice, equality and we should obtain this by any means necessary". The audience consisted of many teenagers. He got them excited and angry at the White man. He told them to go out and attack the Hokies (policeman) as they had oppressed them too long. He stated that if a White man steps on your feet chop his foot off.

The adults manned the doors to keep the youth from leaving. Other speakers took over to calm the youth.

The Selma Police were very professional in the way they handled the protesters and demonstrations.

Bloody Sunday

I went to Selma to observe how the State Troopers handled the marchers. It was Sunday afternoon, March 7, 1965 and I was on the right side of the bridge going west into Selma. Major John Cloud was in charge of the troopers and he had about 50 men. He advised me that I should get on the left side of the bridge as the wind was blowing toward me on the right side. He stated they may have to use tear gas and nausea gas and it would blow toward me. I took his advice and moved to the other side. The marchers came across the bridge to go down Highway 80 East; the men were in suits and the ladies in dresses and wearing high heel shoes. Neither Martin Luther King nor Abernathy was in the group. When they got to the foot of the

bridge Major Cloud stopped them and advised them they were in violation of the law by walking the highway and would have to disperse and clear the highway. They were given time to disperse and when they failed to do so; the troopers moved in and started dispersing them. They used tear gas, nausea gas and their batons to disperse the crowd.

Marcher-turned-congressman sees bridge as inspiration

By Paul Brater
Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON — Like a daughter visiting the U.S. Capitol, Rep. John Lewis makes the words President Lyndon B. Johnson used to say when they celebrated his confirmation in Selma on March 7, 1965.

At times, history and fate met at a single time in a single place to change forever what in man's漫长 search for freedom he has yet to fully grasp or comprehend. So it was a century ago in Appomattox. So it was last week in Selma, Ala., Lewis said, reflecting on the 20th anniversary of the momentous events that followed the final vote of the Civil Rights Act.

Lewis is a native of Troy, Ala., and now a seven-term Democratic congressman from Georgia. Since the road of progress since then has been longer than most.

He was there. He was the youngest marcher in the crowd, and one of about a group of 25,000 who gathered peacefully across the Edmund Pettus Bridge and toward confrontation with Alabama state troopers that became known as "Bloody Sunday." Fourteen marchers, including Lewis, were beaten that night.

Today, Lewis is the marcher, using now his influence and with a political clout of 17 years, to help the 47 others who were hospitalized for injuries of varying severities. Lewis' skull was fractured.

On Sunday, Lewis will be there again, this time as one of many who will welcome President Clinton to Selma to mark the 25th anniversary of one of the pivotal events in U.S. history.

As the children he suffered at the hands of troopers, he said, visiting the bridge inspires rather than haunts.

"It is more than a commemoration, more than a celebration. It is like going and visiting holly ground," Lewis, 50, said.

Lewis said he became inspired to rise up against racial injustice by the words of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

And there also was an early spark in a segregated Alabama.

These searing memories



Associated Press

John Lewis, kneeling and wearing a khaki trench coat, received a fractured skull during the Bloody Sunday melee on March 7, 1965.

are among the reasons the message of Selma — that people, coming together, can change a political system — must never be forgotten, he said.

"It took some real effort to cross that bridge. That bridge is a symbol. It is a symbol of building other bridges.... It is a symbol of what people try to do together to make out country a better place," Lewis said.

Lewis said, "There were people who said we would never cross that bridge, that we would never make it from Selma to Montgomery."

It is an accomplishment worthy of an annual pilgrimage, and Lewis has made it twice.

"A lot of young people underestimate this," Lewis said, noting that he still is showered with letters and interview requests. "Selma changed

America forever," he said. Lewis' own efforts to teach the significance of Selma are paying off. In his 1999 book "Walking With the Wind," which highlights his involvement in the civil rights movement.

The title "Walking With the Wind" refers to memories of a severe 1933 and blizzard storm Lewis endured in his childhood in his hometown of Troy when he was a boy.

The storm was so fierce that it threatened to knock the house off its moorings. As the wind swept around it, Lewis ran around several buildings and causing held hands and walked from one part of the structure to another, staying dry.

Lewis likens that wind to the struggle over civil rights. "So the wind may blow and the thunder may roll, the

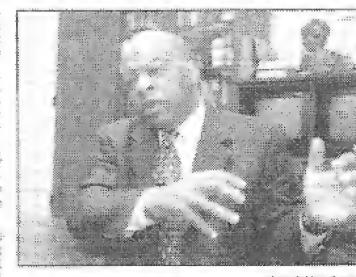
lightning may flash and the rain may beat on this old house, so to speak. But we must never ever leave the house," he says.

To those who say that racial equality is a work in progress, Lewis gives his agreement. But he is optimistic about the future, nevertheless.

"I think there is a desire on the part of the majority of Americans for us to be together as one people, as one family, as one house, as one community," he said.

He also leaves a challenge.

"We've made a lot of progress," he said. "Come and speak to my shoes, and you will see that. Forty-five years ago it would have been unheard of for the president of the United States to walk across the bridge in Selma, Alabama."



Associated Press

U.S. Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga., is a native of Alabama's Pike County. He was beaten by law enforcement officers during Bloody Sunday in 1965 in Selma, Alabama.

Selma to Montgomery March

The marchers arrived in Montgomery on March 24, 1965 around 4:00 P.M. They had permission from the people in charge of St. Jude to camp out on their grounds for the night. We set up security for them with the help of the National Guard.

They were sleeping on the ground and there was a lot of sexual activity going on that night. We could see them and this went on most of the night. They were close together and would change partners frequently. This is what the federal government was sponsoring, a group of Communists and moral degenerates.

The next day, March 25, 1965, with the help of the National Guard we led them on the march to the capitol.

We had set up security along the route and the outside perimeter with the help of the National Guard. There were men on top of buildings and patrol cars covering the outside perimeter.

A flatbed trailer was set up in front of the Capitol with chairs, speakers and microphones. The singing group, *Peter, Paul and Mary*, performed. Then Martin Luther King and others made speeches.

We did a lot of planning for this march, (over 25,000 marchers) and with the help of the National Guard it was handled without incident.

The Selma to Montgomery March was a disgrace to our nation. The Communists had

succeeded in brainwashing our President and he ordered the National Guard to escort the marchers from Selma to Montgomery. All law enforcement officers know the Communists are masters at deceit and you would think the President would have been informed.

Marchers rested at St. Jude

By Melissa Montealegre
Montgomery Advertiser

Before their epic walk up Dexter Avenue 35 years ago to the Alabama Capitol, those who took part in the Selma-to-Montgomery march rested at the City of St. Jude.

Marchers poured onto the 40-acre St. Jude campus in west Montgomery on March 24, 1965, ready to rest after three days of walking from Selma.

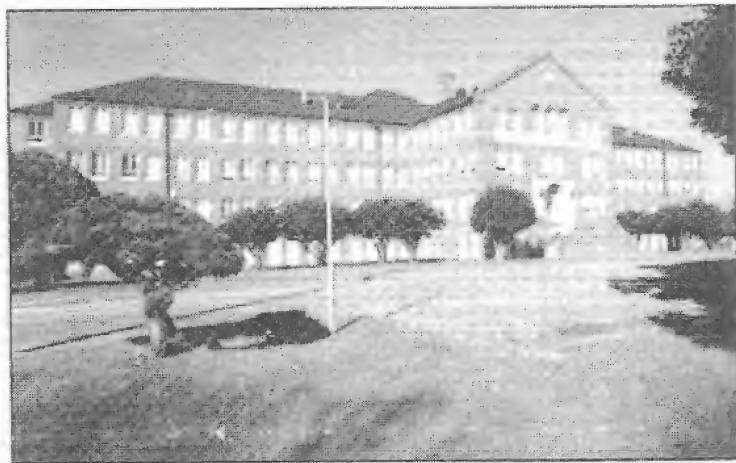
Dorothy Frazier, then an 18-year-old freshman leader at Alabama State University, remembers the stopover.

"It was electrifying," said Frazier, who ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Montgomery last fall. "It was people who came together to protest against bigotry and racism. It was a feeling of family."

The permission to allow marchers to stay at the City of St. Jude came from the Rev. Thomas J. Toolen, then bishop of the diocese of Mobile and Birmingham, and was endorsed by the Rev. Paul Mullaney, then director of the City of St. Jude.

Mullaney's choice was as much shaped by religious compassion as it was by practicality, said Mike McCormack, executive director of the City of St. Jude.

"Being on the west side of town, it was a logical place for them to stay," McCormack said.



David Campbell Special to the Advertiser

Voting rights marchers in 1965 rested at the City of St. Jude complex, which included apartments, a Catholic church, a school and Montgomery's only integrated hospital.

Most of the marchers gathered in the dusty field behind the St. Jude complex, which included a Catholic school and Montgomery's only integrated hospital.

Sammy Davis Jr.; Peter, Paul, and Mary; Bob Dylan; Harry Belafonte; Joan Baez and Pete Seeger performed as part of a "Stars for Freedom" rally on the grounds.

Henrietta Humphries, who worked as a teacher's aide and librarian at St. Jude, stayed there that night and walked with the marchers the following morning.

"No one said anything to

us," said Humphries, now 74. "We had no violence when we marched from St. Jude to the Capitol. No problem."

In the months after the march, the consequences of St. Jude's choice to house marchers still rang throughout the institution. A number of white patients and doctors stopped going to the hospital, likely because they opposed the church's decision, McCormack said.

The hospital eventually went bankrupt, was sold to a group of doctors and was later converted to low-income housing for the elderly.

Liuzzo killed in 1965 chase

By Alvin Benn
Montgomery Advertiser

After days of driving voting rights activists back and forth between Selma and Montgomery, a weary Viola Liuzzo pulled up to a traffic light in downtown Selma on the night of March 25, 1965.

Behind her car was a vehicle carrying three Ku Klux Klansmen. They didn't like

what they saw — a white woman and a black man sitting together in the same car.

The three men from Jefferson

Liuzzo County had driven to Selma at the end of a historic 54-mile march to Montgomery and were looking for trouble.

Liuzzo's job during the trek was to drive demonstrators between Selma and Montgomery. The Detroit housewife's last job was to drive Leroy Moton to Montgomery.

Halfway back to the capital, the car with the Klansmen picked up speed behind Liuzzo, who tried to outrun them as she drove into Lowndes County.

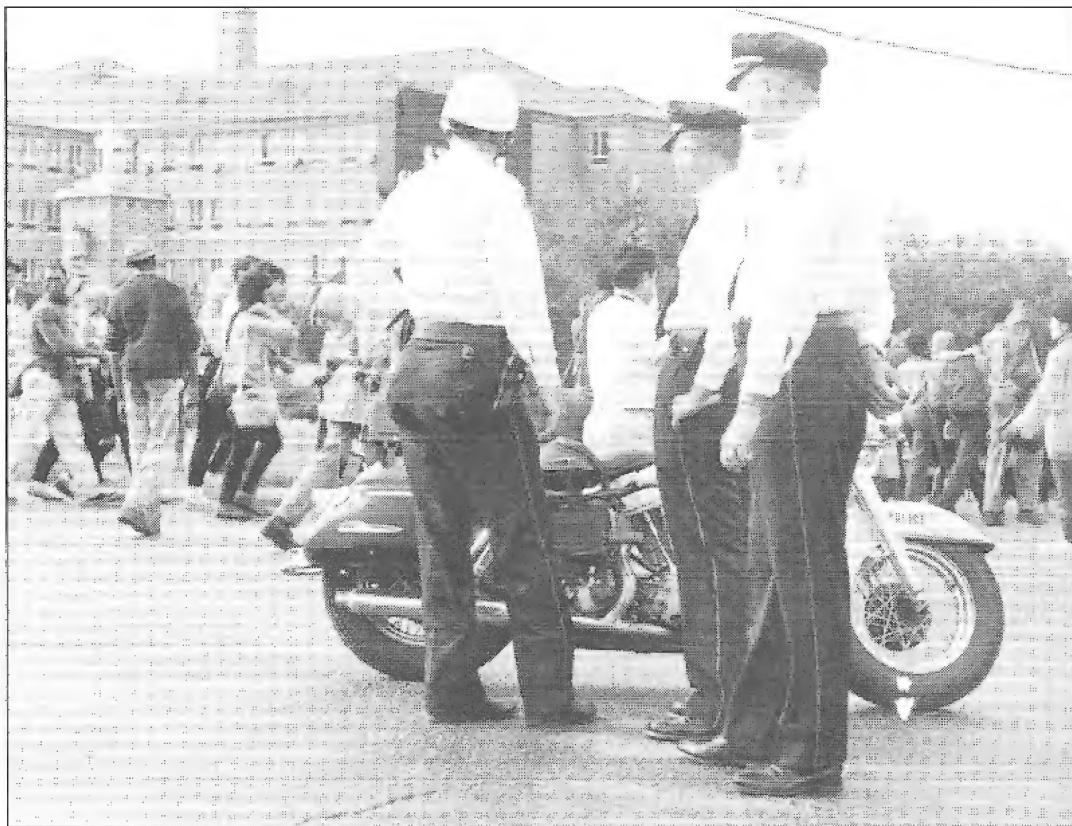
Speeds reached nearly 100 mph as the Klan vehicle pulled alongside Liuzzo's car. One of the men reached outside the front passenger window and began to fire.

Liuzzo, who had five children, was struck in the head and died instantly. The car rolled to a stop along U.S. 80 and the Klansmen drove back to check on their "work." Moton feigned death and survived.

A fourth man was in the Klan car that night. Gary Thomas Rowe was an FBI informant and, when the four returned to Birmingham, he reported to his supervisor.

Two Klansmen (the third had died of a heart attack prior to trial) were acquitted by an all-white, all-male jury in Lowndes County, but later were found guilty of violating Liuzzo's civil rights in federal court and sentenced to 10 years in prison.





Two Montgomery Police officers working traffic during the Selma to Montgomery March.



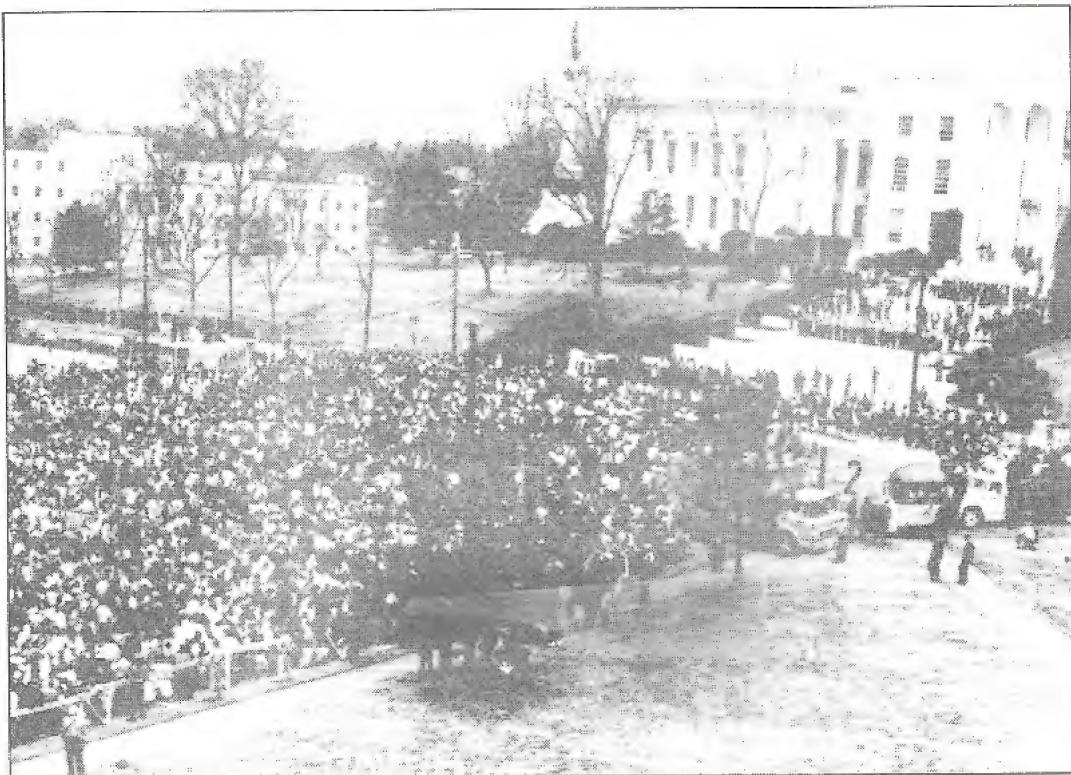
This photo was taken a few minutes before we led the protesters from St. Jude to the State Capitol.



Selma to Montgomery Marchers, going west on Montgomery Street, March 25, 1965.



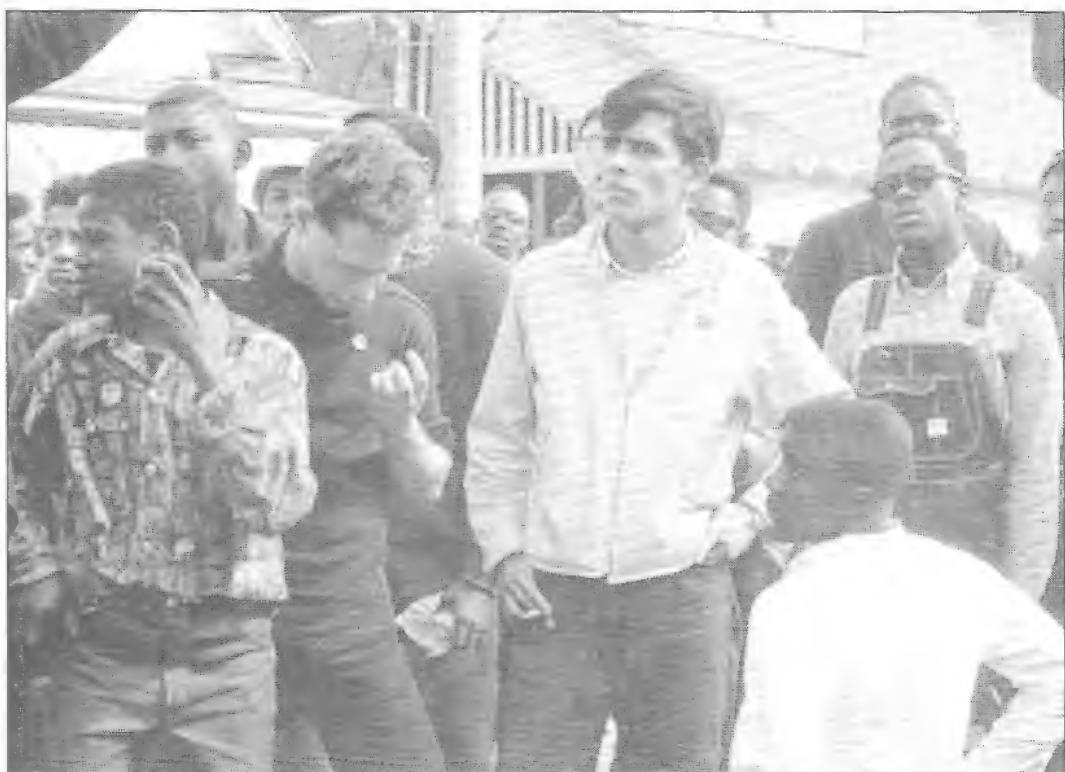
An estimated 26,000 people gathered near the State Capitol on March 25, 1965 during the Selma to Montgomery March.



Selma to Montgomery Marchers on Dexter Avenue,
March 25, 1965.



Singers Harry Belafonte, Peter, Paul and Mary, Tony Bennett, Sammy Davis, Jr. on a platform in front of the Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama during the Selma to Montgomery March, March 25, 1965.



Some of the marchers just milling around.



A few of the marchers carring placards.



Selma to Montgomery Marchers on Dexter Avenue,
March 25, 1965.



Selma to Montgomery Marchers, going west on
Montgomery Street, March 25, 1965.

By Alex Ansley: Retired Police Sgt.

In 1963 I was employed by the Montgomery Police Department as a dispatcher. I remained in this position until I decided to become a sworn officer. During my tenure as dispatcher the Birmingham church bombing occurred and caused quite a stir across Alabama, especially in Birmingham and Montgomery. Then came the confrontation at the Greyhound Bus Station in Montgomery, further enflaming the situation.

As things began to worsen and escalate we began to work long hours, sometimes 36 hours at a stretch. We began riot training on a regular basis because it became apparent that things were going from bad to worse. The Blacks began to have numerous meetings at the Black churches located

on the west side. We closely monitored these gatherings to obtain intelligence of their intentions so that we could plan for future events. The Black population was becoming very restless, to the point that there were numerous confrontations with police officers, sheriff's deputies, sheriff's mounted patrol and state troopers. At about that time we went on 12 hour shifts and longer as the situation dictated. Many times the Blacks refused to cooperate with law enforcement resulting in numerous arrests. As things grew worse we began to use our riot training to control the crowds even to the point of having to use some special 24-inch batons to control the crowds. Many of our officers, including myself, were hit with brickbats but the Blacks claimed they didn't throw any bricks. Well, if they didn't throw any bricks it must have been

those "non-violent" brick bats that hit us.

At this point our superiors decided to use the old Methodist Hospital at High and Union Street for a staging area. Many times we had only sandwiches and water for meals. The heat was extreme since our cruisers were not equipped with air conditioners at the time.

Special recognition should be given to Chief Lackey, Deputy Chief Owens, Deputy Chief McGhee, Lt. Kennedy, and Lt. Houlton. They held the Montgomery Police Department together under very difficult circumstances. Their dedication and leadership were beyond professional. It was a pleasure to serve under them.

Things were getting more serious as the days passed. During this time the incident at the

Edmond Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama occurred which further aggravated the situation. Shortly the Selma to Montgomery march was planned with many outsiders further aggravating the situation. Some of the outsiders (rabble-rousers as we knew them) were sincere in their cause and others were only to fan the flames of discontent. Some may not believe that but I was there and can attest to it. The rabble-rousers caused trouble on a regular basis and they enflamed the press.

One of the many examples of the controlled press occurred while I was also working at a local TV station. During my off time from the Montgomery Police Department I witnessed a reporter from one of the major networks return from gathering news from a scene. He would call his editor in New York and tell him what news he had gathered from the

different scenes. Then the editor would tell the reporter what to report, which was not like it really happened. This occurred on a regular basis. This only served to enflame the situation. So you have false reporting along with the rabble-rousers and you have an explosive situation.

It should be noted that we were not always right and the Blacks always wrong. At this time all this was happening there was no negotiation team or panel with people from both sides to "cool" the situation. Without the leadership of Chief Lackey there would have been complete chaos.

As the situation worsened I was activated by the Alabama National Guard. I was in a Special Forces unit and we were number one on the activation list. As the Selma to Montgomery March developed my guard unit was assigned to help

secure the route the marchers would take. During the time of the march Martin Luther King would be walking with marchers as long as the press was present. As soon as the press left a car would pull up and King would get in and leave. This was repeated over and over.

The marchers spent three nights on the road. The fourth day they marched into Montgomery and camped at St. Jude's on Fairview Ave. The activity going on in and outside the tents was appalling. It could be better described as an orgy. The marchers lined up the next morning for the final walk to the Alabama State Capital. Upon their arrival at the capital they began all their speeches under the watchful eyes of a myriad of law enforcement agencies. This was the only way to control this size crowd. Of course the press was having a field day

every time an arrest was made and would attempt to get an officer's badge number for later use in the biased press. The national press, along with King, Abernathy and Stokely Carmichael served, in large part, to enflame the marchers. There were more Black leaders involved but my memory has long since forgotten their names.

At the end of all the speeches the crowd refused to disperse so law enforcement surrounded the marchers. The marchers were told that if they left the march they would not be allowed back in the march. Many arrests occurred and included the marchers that proceeded to relieve themselves on Dexter Ave (the street directly in front of the Capital). These marchers were arrested and taken to jail.

During these turbulent times I was assigned along with Detective Hugh Simpler to follow Stokely Carmichael throughout the state of Alabama. We followed him from Dannelly Field (the Montgomery Airport) to numerous locations and at every location he preached hate and civil disobedience. The FBI was also involved from the outset so we couldn't be accused of being racially biased. One situation that comes to mind during this surveillance of Carmichael occurred in Whitehall, Alabama, a small community between Montgomery and Selma. During our surveillance we became surrounded by a group of Blacks. The longer we sat there the closer the ring closed. We were out of radio range so we were not sure what to do since our shotgun was in the trunk. Just as the situation looked hopeless a car came speeding over the hill. It skidded to a stop and

out jumped a man who identified himself as an FBI agent and the crowd parted and he walked up to us and asked if everything was all right. I said if he weren't a man I would have hugged him. He then ordered the crowd to disperse which they did. This was only one of the many incidents where danger was involved.

I want to relate one more incident where the outstanding leadership of Chief Lackey was involved. At an intersection of Cleveland (now Rosa Parks Aye) and Grady Street an unruly crowd had gathered around Chief Lackey's car. Chief Lackey was standing on the trunk of his car with a bullhorn. He ordered the crowd to disperse and they refused. Chief Lackey, in his usual calm manner used the bullhorn once again and warned the crowd to disperse, which they didn't. Then as calm as if he

were talking to friends he ordered us to clear the streets. Since we had already surrounded the crowd we began to clear the streets any way we could since some refused to move. Chief Lackey never lost his demeanor and as a consequence all of his subordinates respected him.

During those time of turmoil, strife and stress I've never been prouder of the Montgomery Police Department and all of its officers.

Movie Company Visits our Son, Larry

Born and raised in Montgomery, Alabama and as the third son of Drue and Pat, I was a little too young to remember some of the events that

shaped this nation and the State of Alabama forever.

As I grew up the famous picture of my dad fingerprinting Rosa Parks that day has been in hundreds of publications and on television as well.

The whole story is so different from what I was taught in school that I wonder why the true story was never told. The facts and my dad's memories of his involvement in law enforcement during this turbulent time is fascinating and I'm glad he shared his life's story in this book.

The home I purchased in Montgomery is well over 100 years old and I have that famous picture proudly displayed near my front door over my fireplace mantle. My sister, Druann had the picture enlarged to poster size, so trust me, if you entered my home you would definitely notice it.

One day while I was at home, a gentleman came knocking on the door. I answered, thinking he was trying to sell me something. To my amazement he handed me his card, stating he was with the Alabama Film Festival and was wondering if he could take some pictures of the outside of my house. I said, "Sure help yourself." A couple of hours passed and he returned wanting to take pictures of the inside of the house. I was obliged to help, not knowing any information.

When he left I thought I would never see him again, but a couple of hours later he returned and was accompanied by his associate producer. They wanted to tour my home. It became quite bothersome but I went along and showed them around. When he left he asked to bring some more of his people to tour my home and again I agreed.

He returned later and then I had four people wandering around my home. They looked and talked and then commented that I had a picture of Rosa Parks above my fireplace mantle. I informed them that the picture was of my dad and Rosa Parks. They looked at each other and then they told me they were trying to find somewhere to shoot the motion picture "The Rosa Parks Story". I didn't know what to say. We talked for a while and I agreed to their terms.

The local news thought this was interesting and first interviewed my dad and then me. I think it's great my dad and I share in the Rosa Parks events and now we each have each other's stories to share with family and friends. Being his third-born son has been so awesome I wouldn't have wanted my destiny to be anything else.

Living through the Nightmare

by Pat Lackey

As the wife of a police officer I was constantly afraid that something would happen to my husband but I stood by him through it all. Someone asked me not long ago "Why were you scared?" My reply was this - we had four children, the youngest at that time was only three years old, and my husband could very well have lost his life and I would have lost the best husband any woman could ever hope to have.

I was employed with the State of Alabama during the Civil Rights Movement. Every one was on edge not knowing what would take place as the marchers came into Montgomery. There were around 26,000 extra people in Montgomery during

these stressful days and nights due to the Selma to Montgomery marchers. How thankful I was when my supervisor told me to stay home with my family on the day of the Selma to Montgomery march.

I took my children to my mother's home during the day then later in the day we returned home. At this time we lived in the Highlands Gardens area of Montgomery, which was a good distance from downtown.

Sometimes Drue would be able to come home for a few hours of sleep, have a bath and then go back to work. There were so many nights when he would get calls and have to get up and go back to work with very little sleep.

Many times I would go to a large closet in the back of our home, stand against the wall, cry and

pray that Drue and the other officers would live through these terrible times.

The years have gone by swiftly and we still believe the Montgomery story should be told. Drue's job, my job, and raising our children and grandchildren took first place in our lives along with our faithful attendance to St. Luke Methodist Church and Frazer Memorial Methodist Church.

It has taken a long time for this story to come to light and it brings back painful memories of praying that my dedicated, police officer husband and other officers would not be killed. Our police officers did an outstanding job through all of these nightmarish times.

Civil Rights Memories

by Mike Lackey

I recall several memories from early childhood. Some I can remember the approximate year and others I cannot. One such memory is listening to conversations of my fellow students at Stark University. The year would have been 1963 or 64. It was in reference to Blacks integrating the schools. Several of the students said their parents were going to let them start carrying knives because they said all those "niggers" carried knives.

I remember going to my grandmother's home on more than one occasion. The Blacks would either be marching in downtown Montgomery or rioting at Alabama State University. My mother and grandmother would be listening to the news trying to determine how bad the situation was getting. At the

same time they would constantly, fearfully, looking out the front door. I don't remember the exact conversation, but do remember the worried look on their faces as they tried to convince us children that nothing was going on - go on and play.

A Tribute to Officer M. E. Furr

The first person I worked with at the Police Department was M. E. Furr. He was my training officer. We walked the beat on Dexter Avenue from 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. He was a very nice, humble person and very easy to get along with. We would go into each store and he would introduce me to the owner or manager and most of the employees. He knew them all by their first names. He let them know we were there to help them and protect them. As we walked the beat, many people spoke to him. If we had to make an arrest, he was gentle but firm. He was a real ambassador for the City of Montgomery Police Department.

I feel I owe him for my success as a Police Office because he taught me many things that have stuck with me throughout my career.

On Saturday morning, October 12, 1974, retired Officer Furr was working security at Belk's Department Store. He was wearing a Montgomery Police Department uniform. Someone told Furr that some Blacks had cut an elderly man in the face with a machete. He went to check it out and a group of heavily armed Black men, later identified as Black Muslims, shot him in the back, killing him instantly. The elderly man who was hit in the face with the machete was taken to the hospital for surgery.

Assistant Chief Roy Houlton was on Dexter Avenue, and he radioed for assistance. Detective James Lisenby was driving down Dexter Avenue when he heard Houlton's call for assistance. The

detective spotted the fleeing car and rammed it head-on. Three of the gunmen ran up Lawrence Street, circled around Alabama Power Company and then ran back down Dexter Avenue into the radio station. Two other gunmen ran in the opposite direction and disappeared. Two people were reported to be inside the radio station, WAPX, at the time. They were Miss Gilmore, a disc jockey, and Alphonso Dixon, about 19, the son of the manager of the station.

The three gunmen commandeered the radio station and got on the air stating for everyone to come and help. They pleaded for Black revolution for more than an hour before the electrical power to the station was shut off by the police. The police had surrounded the building at this time and exchanged

gunfire with the three men inside. Police fired tear gas inside, but the gunmen refused to come out.

Sgt. John Anderson, Community Relations Officer, eventually persuaded the trio to lay down their weapons and come out. Anderson told the gunmen, "I give you my word, you will not be shot." The three came out one at a time and were arrested. They were later convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison.

The Police Department has a monument in front of Police Headquarters listing all the names of Police Officers killed in the line of duty. Once a year, there is a ceremony honoring these officers. I have tried to get Officer Furr's name placed on this monument but this request has been denied, since he was not killed in the line of duty because he was retired. Even though he was retired, he was in a

Montgomery Police Officer uniform when he was gunned down. He was a hero in my book.

As I stated, Officer Furr was a very humble man and a real ambassador for the City of Montgomery Police Department. It is a shame he has not gotten the recognition he deserves.

A Tribute to Reverend Tom Carr

During the civil rights marches and demonstrations in Montgomery, Reverend Tom Carr was the Pastor at St. Luke United Methodist Church on Upper Wetumpka Road. My family and I attended this church.

Tom and his wife, Myrtice Ann, had a son named Tim and a daughter named Kitty. The Carr family and the members of this congregation meant

so much to us. The support and prayers they rendered were a true blessing. They were our strength during these trying times.

I asked Tom to ride with me and give me his observations and suggestions on how we were handling the demonstrations. He was very straight forward and his suggestions were a great help to me. He basically said he thought they were being handled properly. Tom and I prayed together that everything would work out peacefully. I cannot say enough about the Carr family. They were there when we needed them, their support, and their prayers. All the members of St. Luke Methodist supported us, and for this I am grateful.

On December 17, 1967, St. Luke held a reception in honor of my family and presented a Bible to me. My family will always cherish and

remember the many friends who supported us with their presence and prayers.

Brother Carr moved to Grace United Methodist Church in Auburn, Alabama, and later went to the First United Methodist Church in Defuniak Springs, Florida. We continued to stay in touch with each other until his death.

One morning Brother Tom had just left the hospital in Pensacola when a drug addict drove his car across the median and hit Tom's car head on. Tom was killed instantly. What a tragic loss to his family, friends, and the United Methodist Church.

Tom Carr was one of my best friends and I will always cherish the time spent with him. His support, prayers and guidance helped me cope with the many situations I have faced in life. I know of no one who had such an impact on my life as Tom Carr.

Turner South Wants an Interview

On October 27, 2000 I received a phone call from Dianna O'Neill, of Turner South. She wanted to interview me about my experiences with the Montgomery Police Department during the Civil Rights Movement.

She came to our house on Friday, November 3, 2000 and set up cameras, recording equipment, lights and everything necessary for the interview. Our nephew Ron Bridges, who is a history major, also came to hear the interview.

This was to be a memory piece on Birmingham, Montgomery and Selma and was supposed to be aired on television sometime in February 2001 during Black History Month.

My wife, Pat, sent Dianna an e-mail asking if she knew the date the film would be aired and Dianna informed us it was scheduled for February 26th. We asked her for a copy of the interview and she told us she had not made a copy to send to us. Pat surfed the Internet to see if she could find anything about the airdates and times. She found that it was set to air on February 26th at 5 p.m. Dianna finally mailed us a copy of the interview but when we watched it Dianna and her questions had been edited out. It was as if I was just talking from memory.

When the show aired it featured Selma with all its problems and Birmingham with the dogs and fire hoses. The Montgomery story was left out and instead Congressman John Lewis was telling his side of what happened in Montgomery. Talk about

discrimination, the truth is they only wanted to show the violence that happened and Montgomery was almost violence free. Pat sent Dianna an e-mail and told her not to worry, that we never did believe they would let it air. The Black community did not want something positive shown.

The following are the letters and e-mails exchanged between Pat and Dianna concerning the interview.

Turner South Letterhead

October 27, 2000

Dear Drue:

It was a pleasure speaking on the phone with you today. I appreciate very much the opportunity to interview you about your experiences with the Montgomery Police Department during the Civil

Rights Movement. As we discussed, the interview will take place at your house on Friday, November 3rd at noon. It will take us about half an hour to set up our lights (we want you to look good, of course) and the interview should take about half an hour as well.

Our show will look at the impact of the movement in three cities: Montgomery, Selma and Birmingham. It is not a politically driven show; rather this is a memory-based piece in which people get the opportunity to share their personal stories of that era. To that end, if you have any relevant photographs or mementos relating to that time please feel free to share them when we arrive.

I will call you next week to touch base or you can call me directly if you have any questions. I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Dianna O'Neill (signed)

Producer, Turner South Original Programming

Turner South Letterhead

November 14, 2000

Dear Drue and Pat:

I received your email yesterday and wanted to take a moment to update you on the status of the civil rights show.

The program does not air until February 26th, so our production process is ongoing. You will absolutely receive your own copy of the show once it is final in February. We are still in the midst of interviewing people so I haven't gotten to Drue's tapes yet. But I expect they will be as eloquent and touching as he was.

Let me say again, it was such a privilege to interview him.

In subsequent interviews, I have asked others to comment on why Montgomery (as Drue pointed out) didn't seem to suffer as much headline-grabbing violence relative to other cities in Alabama. I wouldn't have been able to ask that question were it not for Drue's comments. Thank you both again for your time.

I'll be in touch again as the airdate gets closer.

Sincerely,

Dianna O'Neill (signed)

Producer, Turner South Original Programming

E-mail:

Friday, February 16, 2001

To: O'Neill, Dianna

From: Drue Lackey

Dear Dianna,

As it gets closer to February 26, 2001, I began to look at Turner South on my computer. You told Drue and I that the show "For a Look Back at Montgomery, Selma and Birmingham" would air February 26th. The website says it is scheduled for February 25th, at 5pm. I am certainly glad I decided to surf the web today. We have had numbers of friends asking us for a specific time, as well as a good many family members who are scattered around the USA, including some in Cape Cod, Memphis, Tennessee, and Huntingdon Beach, California. Not all of them have email so we will have to write them a letter or call. I hope that I hear from you quickly. I don't mind telling you that lots of people do not think that this show will accurately

portray what happened in our city and the great job our officers did during these stressful days and nights. I pray that they are wrong.

Thanks,

Pat Lackey

E-mail:

Sent. Tuesday, February 20, 2001

To: Drue Lackey

From: Dianna O'Neill

Hello Pat,

Thank you for writing and thank you for your thoughts on the program. We are still working on the show this very minute, which is why you haven't heard from me. We will be going down to the wire. The reason the airdate was changed is because the show was expanded from a half hour to an hour.

The focus of the program also changed to zero-in on Selma and Birmingham only. I had produced a version that spoke to Montgomery but that has been cut, not a decision I made. But as a result, my Montgomery interviews, including Drue's, are not being used at this time. I am hoping that I will be able to add a Montgomery section back in at some point in the near future and I will certainly let you and Drue know if that happens.

Also, I will go ahead and send you a VHS copy of Drue's interview as you requested. I do think this is a compelling story and I regret not being able to include it this time around. Please accept my apologies and know that I've got an entire Drue Lackey folder ready to go should we be able to squeeze Montgomery back in.

Sincerely,

Dianna O'Neill

E-mail:

Sent: Wednesday, February 21, 2001

To: Dianna O'Neill

From: Pat Lackey

Dear Dianna,

Don't worry about showing the Montgomery story. To tell you the truth we never did believe they would air it. You see Dianna we have lived through this for many years and believe the Black community does not want for anything positive to come out which puts the police in a positive light, as you read in the clippings I have from that time. The good thing about this is we got to meet a reporter we felt was honest and understood the kind of police officer that my husband and so many other officers are. We still think you are a truly sincere reporter. We are under way on Drue's book. It is to be dedicated to Law

Enforcement everywhere, for without these officers the USA would be like so many Third World countries where enforcement is carried out in the back of pick up trucks with just men armed with guns. Drue has said often he spent 22 years (Montgomery Police) on the losing side. He is in court hearings today in Birmingham. Law enforcement never lacks for something to do. He really has 53 years in this profession.

I personally believe God had placed him in this time for a reason. When I get to heaven I will e-mail you and confirm it. That's a joke! I will e-mail our friends and call the ones here in town. As you may not know we have been members of our church for over 39 years and so many have asked us to let them know when this is to air. Many thanks for letting us know as our family and friends will want

to know. By the way friends in both the business community and at church are Black and have encouraged Drue to write his story. I have spent time and will start again next week going down to the archives to pull information from a lot of different dates pertaining to this time for his book. The police supplied Drue with a lot of dates and that helped us.

This is public record. Well I will close for now. Thanks dear reporter for your letter. Keep up your good work the Lord knows how important it is.

Bye for now.

Pat Lackey

E-mail

Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2001

To: Drue Lackey

From: Dianna O'Neill

Hello Pat:

Many thanks for your kind words and understanding. I will keep Drue's story tucked away in the back of my mind. I did and do think it was interesting that the Montgomery Police managed to contain a lot of the violence that you saw in other cities at that time. I can only imagine the courage it took and I think it's an achievement that should get more recognition than it does so I'm glad you're delving into it. Good luck, and I will still send you copies of the tapes of the interview because I know you will find them useful with your project. Good luck to you. I will be out of town for the next two weeks

but if you do see the program I would be interested
in any feedback you have.

Best regards,

Dianna

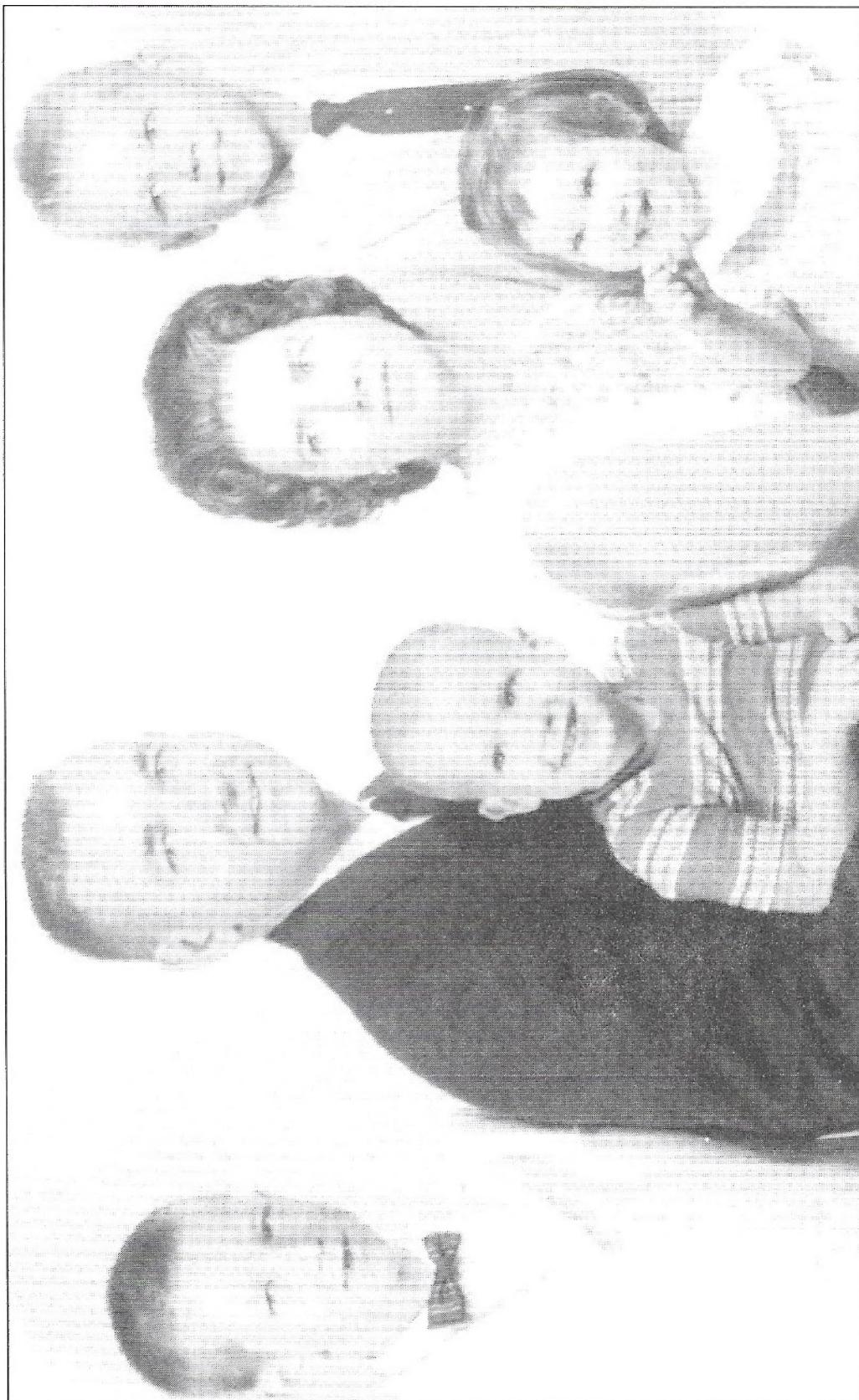


My wife Pat pinning on my badge when I was promoted to Chief of Police.



Left to right: Raymond Moody, Governor Albert Brewer and Drue Lackey, when I received my Bachelor of Law Degree.

My family during the Civil Rights Movement in
Montgomery, Alabama. Left to right: Alan, Drue, Larry,
Patsy, Druann and Michael.



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Acknowledgements

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Copies of this book may be obtained by sending check or money order for \$15.00 plus \$4.95 shipping to D & P Associates, P.O. Box 241114, Montgomery, Alabama 36124.